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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon dep.	6.41	8.35	9.15	10.38	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.27	7.09
Yau-mai dep.	6.51	8.45	9.25	10.48	12.10	1.27	4.43	5.37	7.20
Shatin dep.	7.03	8.57	9.37	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.50	7.32
Tai-po dep.	7.17	9.11	9.51	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.03	7.45
Tai-po Market dep.	7.22	9.16	9.56	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.13	6.07	7.49
Fanling dep.	7.38	9.32	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.59
Sheung Shui dep.	7.53	9.47	10.13	11.23	12.52	2.10	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun arr.	7.44	9.19	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.15	5.39	6.27	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun dep.	7.22	8.06	9.38	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12
Sheung Shui dep.	7.29	8.13	9.45	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19
Fanling dep.	7.38	8.22	9.54	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23
Tai-po Market dep.	7.43	8.29	9.48	10.58	12.00	3.21	5.01	5.33
Tai-po dep.	7.47	8.34	10.12	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37
Shatin dep.	8.00	8.47	10.23	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50
Yau-mai dep.	8.14	8.59	10.38	11.29	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02
Kowloon arr.	8.23	9.09	10.46	11.36	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling dep.	7.45	11.20	8.20	10.35	10.15	1.05	5.00	
Shatin arr.	8.40	12.15	9.15	7.15				

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WEEK DAYS			
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.20 " to 8.00	8.00	every 15 minutes	Stopping
8.00 " " 8.30	8.30	" 10 "	"ping
	8.37	"	Non Stop
	8.47	"	Stopping
	8.54	"	Non Stop
	9.04	"	Stopping
	9.11	"	Non Stop
	9.20	"	Stopping
9.30 a.m. to 11.00	11.00	every 10 minutes	Stopping
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m.	12.30	" 15 "	"ping
	12.40	"	Non Stop
	12.47	"	Stopping
	12.57	"	Non Stop
	1.04	"	Stopping
	1.13	"	Non Stop
	1.20	"	Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00	4.00	every 10 minutes	Stopping
4.00 " to 4.30	4.30	" 15 "	"ping
4.30 " to 6.30	6.30	" 10 "	Non Stop
	6.47	"	Stopping
	6.57	"	Non Stop
	7.04	"	Stopping
	7.13	"	Non Stop
	7.20	"	Stopping
	7.30	"	Non Stop
	7.37	"	Stopping
	7.47	"	Non Stop
	7.54	"	Stopping
	8.03	"	Non Stop
	8.10	"	Stopping

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR DUNY CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, April 9th.

A rumour was started to the effect that Mr. James Brown, Labour M.P. for Ayrshire, would be practically boycotted by Scottish shopkeepers during his period of office at Holyrood as His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, but it has been quickly and emphatically squashed. It was traced to careless words uttered by a few shopkeepers afflicted by dullness of trade and fearful of a poor shopping month of May. "Jamie Brown, miner," in fact will be strongly supported by some of our leading Presbyterian aristocrats. Mr. Brown says: "The Duke of Atholl has been very kindly offering to help me. He was Lord High Commissioner, and he knows the ropes. He offered to give me advice in any shape I wanted, and any help. Actual help is not necessary, but I was very glad to have his advice, and it has been very valuable to me, being a novice at the job. The Duke has an official position at Holyrood. I think it is Keeper of Holyrood. He will be present, of course, at the levee. The Duchess of Atholl has also very kindly put her knowledge at the disposal of Mrs. Brown. Mr. Brown has been made a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Ayr, and will wear the uniform of that office. There will, of course, be a general levee, and a number of receptions to synods, which may or may not take the form of dinners. Two garden parties have been arranged, and these will be held in the Palace grounds.

Mrs. Brown will also be strongly supported. The Marchioness of Ailsa is to act as Lady-in-Waiting. The Marchioness and Mrs. Brown belong to the same county, the Marchioness of Ailsa being Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire. The Hon. Victoria Bruce, third daughter of the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who was one of the most prominent figures in the Church of Scotland, and Miss Fleming, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming, of St. Columba's, Port Street, London, are to be the Maids of Honour.

THE MARCHIONESS OF AILSA.
It is quite a characteristic gesture on the part of the Marchioness of Ailsa to have encouraged Mrs. James Brown to appoint her lady-in-waiting during the forthcoming historic fortnight at the Palace of Holyrood House. For, of course, it would not have occurred to Mrs. Brown, even if she had been a duchess and not Mrs. James Brown, to have suggested the thing. As a rule, even a minor peeress does not take up a position in the suite of a Lord High Commissioner's wife, and a marchioness is not a minor peeress. But Lady Ailsa is many things in addition to being a marchioness. She is a kindly woman, a woman who moves with the times, a domestic woman in the best sense, and first and last a true Christian. Her attitude and that of the Duchess of Atholl will do everything to reconcile women of lesser degree to the idea of having to pay respect to royalty through the person of a plain "Mrs." For although the talk of boycotting Mrs. Brown was absurd on the face of it, there is no disguising the fact that some of the ladies who are in the way of attending the General Assembly functions were a little nonplussed when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's choice for the position of Lord High Commissioner was made known. Now taking their cue from the Duke and Duchess and the Marquis and Marchioness, they think Mr. and Mrs. James Brown will be "quite all right." The Marchioness of Ailsa, daughter of a missionary in India, met her husband under somewhat romantic circumstances.

GLASGOW THE "RED" CAPITAL.
An intensive campaign by the Socialists in Glasgow and district has been started. A Labour M.P. stated recently that for their summer campaign the Independent Labour party would have 95 speakers in Glasgow, and in all 189 speakers in the West of Scotland. Indeed Glasgow is coming to be known as the "Red" capital.

SIR JAMES BARRIE.
Sir James Barrie, the well-known author and dramatist, is to receive the freedom of the burgh of Dumfries. After his more youthful years spent in Kilmuir ("Thurms"), he attended Dumfries Academy preparatory to entering Edinburgh University. Even then his silent manner was a characteristic. He was a member of a local literary society, and at the meetings listened patiently to what his fellow-members had to say, but never ventured to express any view himself. His first contribution to the press, he has stated, took the form of a letter to Dumfries newspaper, signed "Paterfamilias," protesting against the excessive amount of home lessons given out to the pupils at the Academy. Sir James Barrie's first public speech was delivered at Dumfries about 30 years ago, when he performed the ceremony of presenting the prizes to the pupils of Dumfries Academy. At that time he was beginning to come into wide fame as an author, his "Auld Licht Idylls" and "A Widow in Thurms" having been published. He stipulated in accepting the invitation to present the prizes, that he should not be required to make a speech, but on the spur of the moment he gave an address to the assembly, full of humour, and to a large extent inspired by the old friends of his school days, whom he saw around him. His early literary efforts were circulated in a school magazine, to which he was the principal contributor. One of his school boy sketches made use of the peculiar name of a local stream, the Ae, as its motive. The similarity of this name to a common local form of interrogative gave Barrie the idea of a conversation in a railway carriage with an elderly and somewhat fractious gentleman, who inquired the name of the stream they were passing over, and who, in response to all his repeated queries, got the irritating monosyllabic reply.

SCHOOL-BADGES—AND OTHERS.

A few days ago I renewed acquaintance with a distinguished Chinaman whom I had not met for a good many years. He was a picturesque figure—not, however, because he sported a pigtail or wore robes of padded silk, but because the garments he displayed to the world were a handsome fur-collared overcoat and a school cap, little braided, tasselled and crested. Separately, these two items of apparel were commonplace but associated on the person of a Chinese gentleman, head of a Chinese household, they were noteworthy to say the least. The cap, you see, was not one that could be had just for the buying. What the quilt spurs of knighthood meant to the lads of the age of chivalry, that cap signified to the boys of the school at which my Chinese friend was educated. Scholastic honours were despised in comparison, for, of course, it was the cap worn by members of the First Fifteen. A football cap, with its gaudy braid, its vaunting embroidered dates, and, above all, its swinging tassel, is essentially a helm for the head of youth. It would be out of place on the head of a Bailie or a kirk elder. Very few of us can live up to its tacit challenge, we, growing up and realising our limitations, and the surprising effectiveness of other people's competition, content ourselves by sporting rosettes or badges on our watch chains, or perhaps on special occasions a rose, a thistle, or a leaf, or an enamelled clover leaf in our coat lapel. But there was my hero from the Flowery Land facing the cold gaze of the upstart Occident with the gallant oriflamme above his skull. He must have preserved it with care, for its condition was excellent, its velvet lustrous, its silver bright. Pride in it had survived the shock of leaving school and finding that even its First Fifteen was not universally greeted with wreaths and trumpets; survived too the disillusion of growing to manhood, the years of separation from others brought up in the same cult, the return to the atmosphere of the brooding East, to abolish the ceremonial of public life, its uniforms and ritual. The wish is a vain one. Even the medicine man of a cannibal tribe is distinguished by particular paint patterns. The first thing a man does, who wants to smash the organisation of the big society called the nation, is to join a society with like ideals, and very likely wear a special button or badge or bomb to show his pride in it. Some of us learned the value of this love of distinguishing badges during the war. Men put up service stripes and wound badges not only because they were proud of having served and having been wounded, but also because they felt the exhilaration of belonging to a big brotherhood of veterans who had lost at the least a little skin for a cause. Man seems to want a label to be proud of. Men of a regiment are sure it is the best in the army; each battalion boasts of its superiority; each company looks down a little on all others, and in each platoon you find a healthy contempt for all the other platoons—compared with itself.

A "P.A." VIEW OF SCOTLAND'S POLITICS.
The present political representation of Scotland is being used by the Proportional Representation Society to show that the Scottish national will is not finding a reasonably true expression in Parliament. It is pointed out that the Socialist and Co-operative Party, with 539,500 votes out of 1,591,000, have 34 seats, while the Conservative, Liberal and Independent Parties, with 942,333 votes, have only 52 seats.

NEW LAIRD OF ABERNETHY.

Mr. Robert Paterson, of Turfiff, who has purchased for £24,000 the fine estate of Abernethy, in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire, may not unwittingly be described as a typical representative of the new generation of Scottish lairds. He has risen from the bottom rung of the ladder—has been auctioneer, dairy farmer, timber merchant, and various other things besides. During the war he handled a large number of timber contracts for the Government. Mr. Paterson, however, is best remembered far beyond the bounds of Aberdeenshire as the owner of the famous white cow o' Turfiff. Mr. Paterson, in the early days of the Insurance Act, was strongly opposed to certain provisions of the scheme, and showed his hostility in practical fashion. He refused to pay, his white cow was "pounded," and incidentally provided a fine days' comedy for Scottish newspaper readers.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S MOTHER.

Mrs. Haldane, of Cloan, Auchtermuchty, mother of Viscount Haldane, Lord Chancellor, enters on her 100th year today. Notwithstanding her great age she enjoys good health, and takes a keen interest in the events of the outside world. She keeps up a daily correspondence with Lord Haldane when he is away from Cloan.

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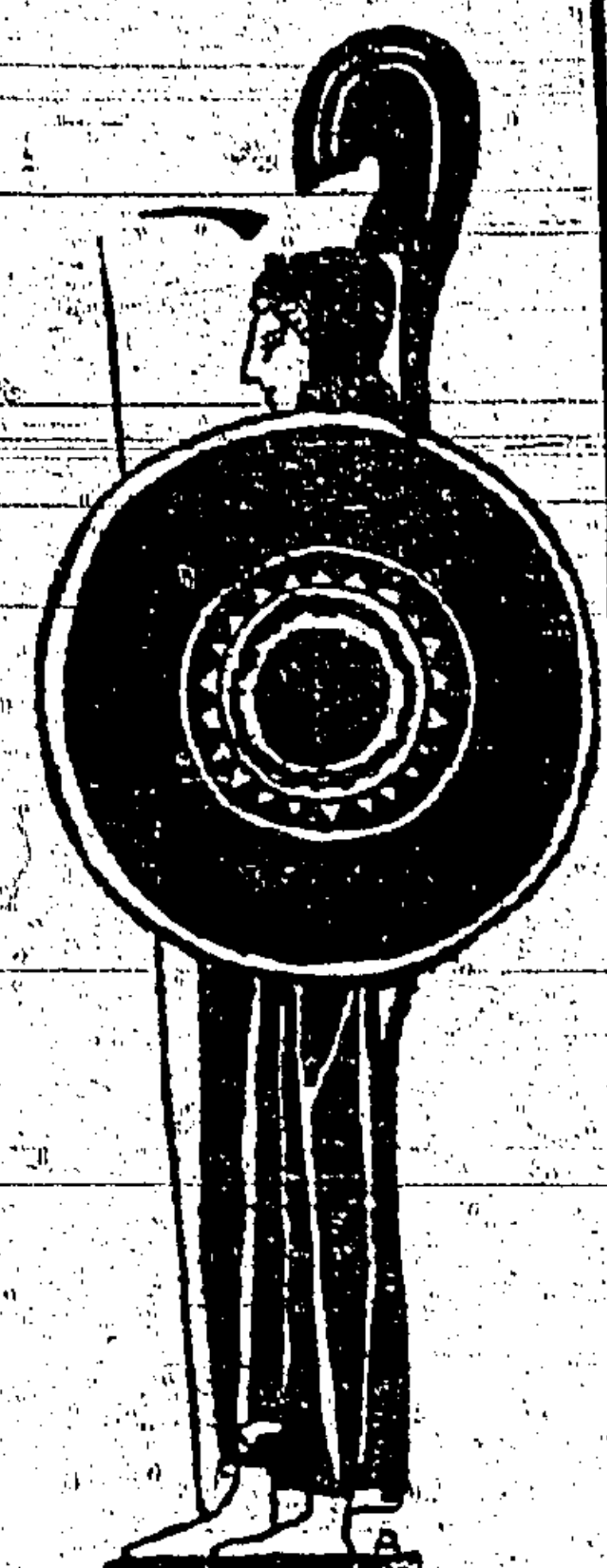
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Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and am desirous by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)
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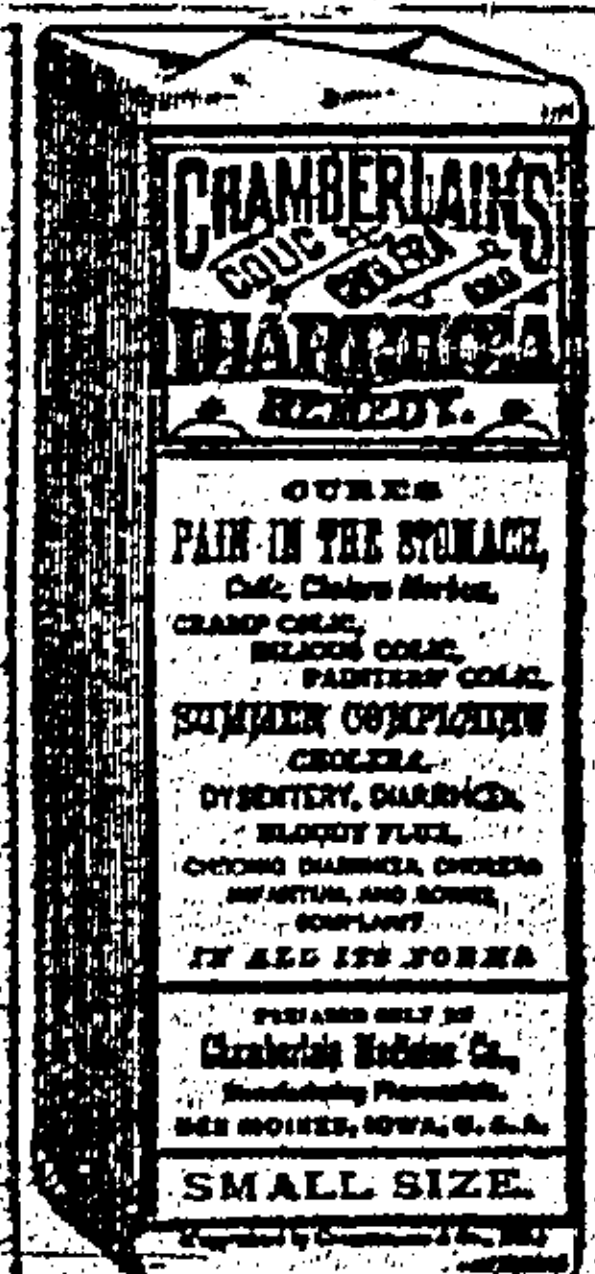
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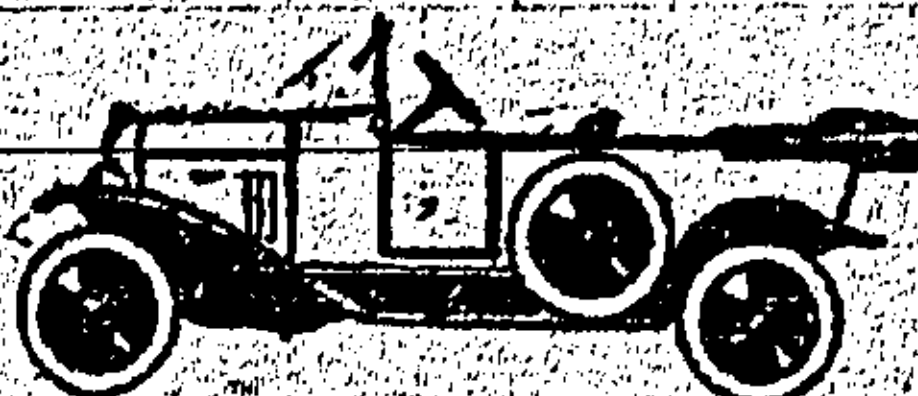
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"A NEW WORLD."

CONFUSED PARTY SPECIFICS
AVOIDING THE UNPLEASANT.The following letter appears in a recent issue of *The Times*:

"Sir—You have lately, and with good reason, laid stress on the necessity of our recognising, as a nation, some of the unpleasant realities in the field of economic life. The League of Nations Union of unemployment. But is there much hope at this time of day that any one is going to agree that the unpleasant can be allowed to exist, or that, if it exists, the fact should be admitted?"

After the war the only possible way of salvation was that every one should put up with less emolument, whether earned or unearned, work harder, and be content with fewer of the amenities of life. But this is the one fact that no one will face. The Bonar Law Government, which at least made some attempt to face it, did not attack from every side, because it was a new and a new-born and a new-born. It being determined that the loss and damage of the war can, and must, be charged away by adroit legislation, by State interference, or, in the last resort, by the simple expedient of denying that two and two make four (as they admittedly did before the war), the political creeds of most parties are a gorgeous medley of mutual incompatibilities. Ever since 1914 the British people have been conducted by their political leaders down an endless vista of fool's paradises. This perhaps explains why hardly any party makes the least attempt, when in office, to fulfil the promises of which it has been so lavishly prodigal when in Opposition, and it seems highly probable that each one in turn, after a brief welcome and a still briefer period of trial, will be bounded into the wilderness with a howl of execration ever growing louder and more embittered. It also perhaps explains why many Liberals and Conservatives only seem definitely anti-Socialistic when they are in Opposition, and when in office dabble weakly and ineffectually in Socialistic expedients; while the Labour Party, who are at least consistent, are consistently in Opposition, but do not seem to be much worse than anybody else when they come into power. One is sometimes tempted to suppose that, at any rate as regards the leaders, the demarcation line between parties is merely a distinction and not a difference, or that we are really governed by a Fabianized Civil Service, and that it matters less than the proverbial row of peas what particular faction adorns the Ministerial benches in the House of Commons.

MAZE OF CONTRADICTION.

One result of this pleasing confusion of aims is that men may approach the citadel of office by diametrically opposite routes. Mr. Winston Churchill, now appears as the great opponent of Socialism, yet as a member of the Coalition Government he was jointly responsible for that mass of uneconomic legislation which surrendered the whole basis of individualism. He never made any kind of protest against contradictory death duties, the excess profits tax, or the Rent Restriction Act, perhaps the most unjust and mischievous measure ever put upon the Statute-book. Mr. Asquith, by the way, has just said that Mr. Wheatley's Rent Bill "has for the first time introduced what he considered as an iniquitous and invidious principle," the principle, namely, of directly attacking one class of investors. But this, with all due respect, is as Euclid would have said, absurd. The different between Mr. Wheatley's Act and the Rent Restriction Act is after all, only one of degree, and the former is in one sense only the logical outcome of the latter. The condemnation of the Coalition is the greater, for they sinned against the light. The light of the Labour Party in this matter has always been, economically speaking, the frank and most impetuous darkness. Those who to their honour opposed the Rent Restriction Act and accurately predicted the lamentable results that have followed—Lord Balfour of Southbury, for instance, and the small band of orthodox economists—are the men to whom no one ever listens, who are supposed to be the back numbers of the political world, perhaps because they do not parade their "idealism" which, whatever it may be in intention, is too often in reality merely the pretentious insincerity which catches votes but ruins nations.

Just imagine the maze of contradiction into which the pious resolution to avoid the unpleasant has led us. Statesmen cannot stir a step to realize one promise without entangling themselves in the wreckage of another. It is admitted that a lowering of taxation is absolutely essential, and yet any economy that involves some sacrifice of social service—and all economies must do this—is denounced as "cut-throat." The great engine of production must be kept at full power, and capitalists are urged by politicians to supply it with the funds of which the excess profits tax has deprived them. Those who have money to invest are driven to gilt-edged securities rather than industrial through the weakness of Government in controlling organized Labour, and the apparent determination of Labour to bring down profits to the minimum. We choose this particular moment for granting to the Universities those endowments which at the time of our greatest prosperity we professed ourselves unable to afford. The Universities must be accessible to every one, and therefore fees must be low; but, on the other hand, professors must now receive such emoluments as have long ceased, but have hitherto not been able, to give them, and therefore tuition fees must be put up. The State, therefore, must provide large grants for scholarships; but the State, alas! is only dulleys writ large, and these grants will increase the pressure of taxation and local rates on the poor professional man who desires to send his sons to the University. What he gains on the savings he will only lose on the round about. Even before the university stage is reached, though he may be ready to pay for the schooling of his sons, he may find that they are crowded out from the primary schools, for whose education he is taxed, while, as a recent correspondent to *The Times* has pointed out, (Continued on next column.)

THE BEST CENTURY.

Lord Birkenhead has come forward as a champion of his own time, says the *Daily Telegraph*. Praise of the nineteenth century as a golden age of cool deliberation and sound argument must needs have its sting for our debaters and statesmen. It stirred Lord Birkenhead's mock spirit to retort that he did not see in the men of the eighteenth century any "dazzling brilliancy" and "exquisite imagination" and "incredible consumption of alcohol." We are, indeed, not likely in our time to see a Prime Minister rival the younger Pitt's consumption of port. And Pitt himself must have been a weakling to the heroic Dr. John Campbell, who, as he told Mr. Boswell, once drank thirteen bottles of port at a sitting. The higher criticism, indeed, cast doubt on this story, pointing out that a militia officer resented, and perhaps there were more militia officers, and fewer bottles, who and which confused with one another in the later stages. But this is more speculation and how can we doubt the word of a man who never passed a church without taking off his hat. Yet we would not allow that the advantages of living in the eighteenth century were merely alcoholic. It was eminently a comfortable age. A man, as the verse says, could be passing rich on forty pounds a year. Johnson knew a clergyman who brought up a large family comfortably on a stipend of £30. A country gentleman could make a figure on £200. Prices were higher as the century wore on, but still the explosion of the French Revolution was certainly an age of plenty. This may have been more luck, but we must suppose something was due to good management. It was eminently an age of commonsense with the defects, no doubt of that quality. Eighteenth-century statesmen were not idealists. They talked, and we fear, thought but little of the brotherhood of man and the regeneration of the world. They made, as Lord Birkenhead reminds us, some conspicuous blunders. Over a matter of taxation they "lost us the American colonies." But it is surely fair to add that they won Canada and India. It was not an adventurous age, yet it sent out men like Clive and Warren Hastings, and planned the voyages of Captain Cook, which gave the great countries of the Pacific to British rule. If we turn to its literature, though we may not find the finest poetry or the light of romance, where is there greater humour, where is there sounder knowledge of man and the world, where is there more quiet good sense than in the eighteenth-century books. These things we may do well to remember, beside our own "dazzling brilliancy" which Lord Birkenhead proclaims. And, perhaps, in the reactions since the war, which he confesses and deplores, we should be none the worse for some of that cool criticism of enthusiasts and charlatans in which the eighteenth century excelled.

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Banks	117 1/2
Canal Insurance	117 1/2
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"Star" Ferries	117 1/2
China Sugars	117 1/2
Langkat (Combined)	117 1/2
Kowloon Wharves	117 1/2
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Hongkong Loans	117 1/2
Hongkong Hotels	117 1/2
Humphreys Estates	117 1/2
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Cements	117 1/2
Hongkong Ropes	117 1/2
Dairy Farms	117 1/2
Watsons	117 1/2
Hongkong Electric	117 1/2
Hongkong Tramways	117 1/2
Peak Tramways	117 1/2
"Shell" Transports	117 1/2
b.—buyers; s.—sellers; so.—sales.	

there is every likelihood now that his taxes will be still heavier than parties of elementary school children may be treated by a permanent Board of Education to the Wembley Exhibition, provided, of course—in this post-war world of idealism untempered by common sense there are so many provisos necessary—that organized Labour allows there to be an Exhibition to visit—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

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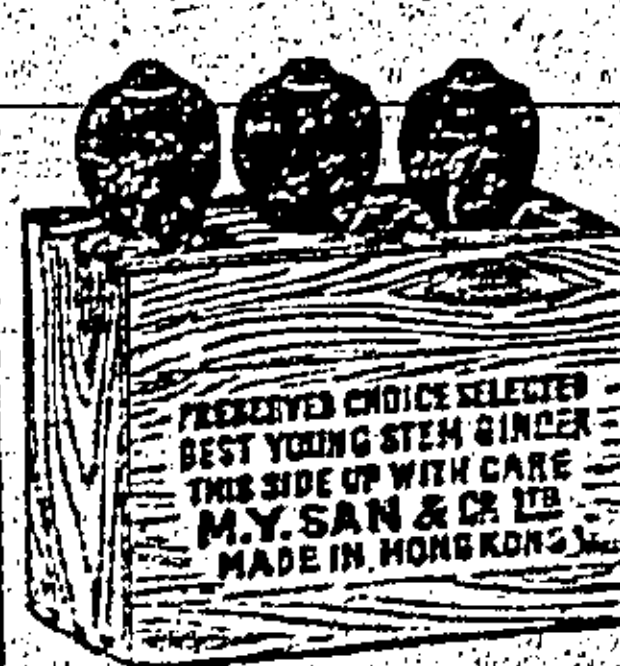
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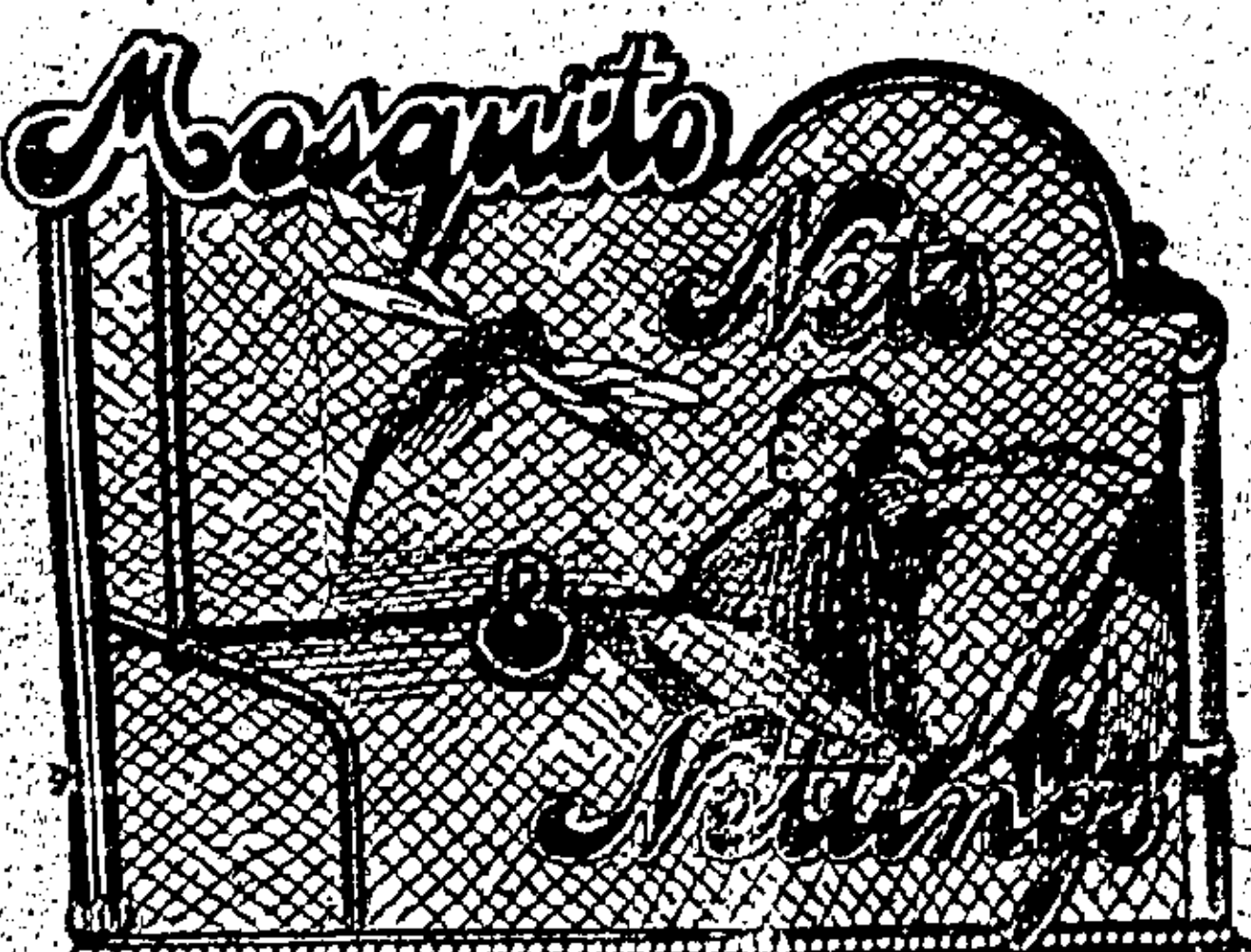
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THE MISFORTUNES OF
MR. YEN.

A TRUE STORY FROM CHINA.

The Peking correspondent of the *Man-
chester Guardian* writes:

As a result of the recent changes in the Government, and of the introduction of reforms at the head of the only two solvent Ministries, those of Communications and Finance, the Central Park of Peking has become the Trafalgar Square of the new régime. The new régime has there and bewail their own and their country's wrong with any blood-red Communist in England. Central Park is a peculiar historical setting for these outbursts. For six hundred years it formed part of the Imperial Palace, and here generations of Emperors and Empresses have sipped tea and strolled beneath the willow trees, while the yellow roofs of the adjoining palaces have twinkled in the floods of clear sunlight. To-day the modern Chinese resorts there to vent his grievances, to hear others vent theirs, or to take light refreshment at one of the numerous restaurants. The youth and beauty of Peking are fond of congregating here, and there are at least four photographic establishments where busy photographers are busily recording.

It was in these cheerful surroundings that I recently met Mr. Yen I-tao, as I may call him. Mr. Yen is not yet thirty, but he appeared staid with care, and his expression and demeanour showed him to be the victim of some strong emotion. This was a surprise to me, for Mr. Yen has hitherto gone rather with the stream than against it. Born of well-to-do parents, with powerful friends in various offices, Mr. Yen's career as an official was indicated from the start. By the time that he was twenty he had discovered his vocation, which he found to consist in the twin pastimes of women and making, or making, addressing himself earnestly to these pursuits, he soon found that they occupied the better part of his waking hours, while at the same time they threatened to engulf the whole of his resources.

HIS RISE

In these circumstances, his rise to the occasion and undertook a campaign among his official protectors, and by never asking too much he soon found himself the incumbent of no less than six small offices. His mainstay was a Councilship in the Board of Communications, from which he received some \$200 a month. He simultaneously held a job in the directorate of a non-existent railway, which was a railway that was going to be built when the necessary funds could be procured from some unsuspecting foreigners. His directorate consisted of a president, vice-president, accountants, and secretaries, all of whom addressed themselves to the task of filling some impressive blue print of the country through which the line might at some future date be expected to run, which done they concentrated on drawing their salaries.

Mr. Yen has also a military side to his character. This is indicated not so much by a slight tendency to discipline as by his fondness for the *cu-de-ni* uniform and gold-laced cap which constitute the full-dress uniform of an officer in the Chinese army. Having powerful protection, Mr. Yen spared the Government the unnecessary expense of either examining or training him, and burst forth immediately as a captain and added camp. At the same time he saved himself the trouble of preparing for any examinations, so that he as well as the Government was a gainer by his peculiar mode of entry. Having these three posts to supply him with the greater part of his income, he then established himself modestly as a clerk in the Board of Commerce and Agriculture, became attached to the Peking Club, and as a last line entered himself in the ranks of the Chinese navy. None of these jobs was sufficiently lucrative to cause them to be coveted by anyone with protection more powerful than his own, and so it appeared to Mr. Yen that provided expenses remained the same, his position was assured for life, and that he had only to devote himself to the pleasures of his great natural gifts in the pleasures he had selected for his career.

HIS FALL

If Mr. Yen has met with the saying "Call no man happy until he is dead" he is probably repeating it to himself with bitterness to-day. Troubles never come singly. At a time when there arrived in Peking an almonder beauty whose attractions overpowered several hearts simultaneously and thus rendered the financial competition for her favours unusually severe, the Ministry of the Navy quite definitely gave up the payment of the \$150 he had expected from them every month. By a rigid reduction of the allowance he had given his wife to dress herself and run the house, Mr. Yen was able to carry out as before, but when the Ministry of War proved to be no better as a paymaster than the Ministry of Marine Mr. Yen was forced to dismiss the tutor who had hitherto instructed his two children and cut down his domestic establishment to one woman and one cook, who had to do the entire work of his house.

No things went on for a month or two and Mr. Yen was cheered by the thought that these conditions could not continue indefinitely, when a severe run of bad luck at *hu-chang* set in. This was in the early spring, so that his wife could not have been inconvenienced by the departure of all her furs and satin clothes to the pawnshop; but soon after the election of Tsao Kuo as President Mr. Yen was faced by a financial Waterloo. He was then relying upon the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and his two posts in the Board of Communications. The Ministry of Agriculture was some six months behind with his salary, but the Ministry of Communications, though irregular, could still be considered as a more or less certain source of supply. Fate's culminating blow was the dissolution of a new Ministry of Communications, whom Mr. Yen describes as little better than a beggar. This individual's first act was to help to discharge all those gentlemen in the Board of Communications who drew salaries for doing nothing, which robbed

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUPPRESSION OF A
WITNESS.

THE CASE AGAINST MRS. ROWARTH
AND MRS. DAVIS AT SHANGHAI.

In H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, last week, a jury found Mrs. Judith Rowarth and her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Davis, guilty of having conspired together to obstruct and defeat the course of justice by preventing a witness, Wong Foo-Jei, from attending at the trial of Mrs. Rowarth on a charge of attempted murder.

The two women were sentenced by His Honour Judge Grain respectively to 12 months and six months' imprisonment with hard labour. There was a large attendance of the public to hear the case for the defence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence on Mrs. Rowarth, said: You have had a very fair trial in this case and have been able to defend by Mr. Lewis, who has placed before the jury everything he possibly could in your favour. The jury agree with their verdict. On the evidence before them, and accepting the story of the man, there is no doubt you were guilty of this offence. It is a most serious offence, and one involving the greatest danger, to tamper with the administration of justice, and it is an offence which ought to be punished most severely, not only as a punishment to the person concerned, but to stop other people from interfering or tampering in any way with the administration of justice. But there is one point in the case which may cause me to be more lenient in the sentence. I am about to pass, and it is that I do not want to be thought in any way that I am taking into consideration the other charges which have been brought against you. You have been tried for attempted murder and you were acquitted by the jury, therefore you are purged entirely of that offence. That is the only reason why I now pass a sentence which I think is somewhat lenient, viz., 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LENIENCY TO DAUGHTER.

Addressing Margaret Davis, His Lordship said: I do think that in some degree I can discriminate in the sentence I pass on yourself and your mother. You are not the person charged with the offence your mother was charged with, and this temptation must have been extremely great that you should assist in every way you possibly could to prevent your mother being convicted. I think therefore I am justified in taking into consideration the fact that the temptation was almost more than you could stand because it was your mother you were attempting to save. I also cannot help thinking, on the evidence before the court, that your mother was the leading spirit in this conspiracy and was the means in carrying it out. I agree with the verdict of the jury that you were a party to it and no doubt knew what was going on, but on account of the temptation you have had, I do think I can mitigate the sentence. I otherwise should pass on you the sentence I do pass on six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mrs. Rowarth accepted the result in silent fashion, but her daughter collapsed on hearing her own sentence pronounced.

SPORT.

FORMOSA GOLF COMPETITION

The cup presented to the Taiwan Golf Club by Prince Fushimi was won by Mr. W. A. Campbell, of Messrs. Samuel & Co., Ltd., Taipei, who defeated Mr. Kamibayashi, of Messrs. Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Taipei, by a score of 2 up and one. This is the first time the cup has been won by a foreigner. The cup was presented by the Governor-General of Formosa.

Mr. Yen of his Councilship, while at the same time the new Minister abolished all the directorates of non-existent railways, which wiped away Mr. Yen's other means of support.

HIS CONVERSION.

In these circumstances Mr. Yen, seeing nothing for it but to become a patriot, he has been forced into opposition, and it is the fault of the Government if he today stands at the meeting of the Radical party in Central Park and joins them in their denunciations of present-day decadence. Mr. Yen is convinced that China's only hope lies in the abandonment of his army, the reorganisation of the Central Government, and the consolidation of her revenues. This consolidation of China's revenues can only be accomplished by the Radical party, of which Mr. Yen is a devoted follower. He had some thoughts of going to join ex-President Sun Yat-sen at Canton, but was deterred from fighting under the Radical apostle by the fact that Mr. Sun is already surrounded by such a crowd of job-hunters that the province he rules is completely denuded of funds. Mr. Yen therefore waits and hopes.

I feel doubtful, however, as to Mr. Yen's future. No fewer than 1,500 holders of sinecures have already been dismissed, and no doubt the number will soon be doubled. The Radical ranks are therefore likely to be extremely well filled. Judging, moreover, by the experience gained since the revolution of 1911, money goes much faster than it did ten years ago, and it may be doubted if Mr. Yen's present party will ever be able to satisfy the legitimate financial aspirations of all its adherents.

To me it is clear that Mr. Yen will eventually have to abandon his political career and work for his living. But to break to him that he will be forced to abandon his pursuit of the twin divinities of Chance and Venus requires a harder heart than mine, and it is equally beyond me to shatter the dreams of any budding Chinese politician by the introduction of the hated words "honesty" and "work."

MANILA DEFENCELESS
AGAINST EARTHQUAKE.

WARNING BY A SCIENTIST.

Manila has been experiencing some slight earthquake shocks this month and the *Manila Times* quotes the views of its readers by the following:

That Manila may at almost any time be visited by an earthquake such as destroyed Yokohama last September is the warning sounded by Father Roque Ruano, professor of physics and engineering at the University of Santo Tomas, who recently returned to Manila after spending several months in Japan studying the effect of the earthquake in that country.

The Philippines lie in the same seismic zones as does the earthquake region of Japan, and conditions in Manila are analogous in many respects to those found in Yokohama, according to Father Ruano. The same sub-soil that is found in Yokohama is also found here, and building construction is practically identical. He recommends that pile foundations, used in Manila almost exclusively in the past, be discarded for the spread foundation type, which was found far more resistant to the heavy earthquake shocks of September than the older type.

WHAT MAY COME.

Although Manila is in the volcanic belt which surrounds the world, passing through Spain, Italy, the Himalayas, Japan, Central America and part of the Atlantic it will probably not be a volcanic shock which will cause the most damage here, but a tectonic wave of the same sort which was responsible for the Japan earthquake. Manila is located on the fault in Luzon, which, although rather indefinitely located, is known to pass through the Sierra Madre, and Pangasinan, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Rizal and Laguna. The great earthquakes of 1863 and 1880, which were felt so severely here, as well as in the provinces mentioned have located this line fairly well. Severe earthquakes have visited Manila many times in the past and may do so again at any time.

Water, tubes, sewers, and gas mains are too near the surface of the ground for protection in case of an earthquake, Father Ruano says. Near the surface breaks are to be expected which might be avoided were the mains to be placed deep enough in the ground to avoid the surface oscillation. Fire is almost certain to follow a severe quake, and unless the mains are unbroken the city will be helpless, as was the case in Yokohama and Tokyo. He recommends that a committee of geologists and scientists be appointed to study the earthquake regions of the Philippines and make a report in order to impress upon the people the necessity of preparing as far as possible for the severe quake which may occur at any time.

JAPANESE RAIDS ON
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

RAIDERS GET P.100,000 IN LOOT.

Japanese sea raiders in islands off the north coast of Luzon, reports, the *Manila Times*, have taken P.100,000 worth of lumber, shell, etc., in a recent incursion, and in March a motor vessel with a crew of six uniformed men was sighted on the Babuyan coast, according to information reaching the *Times*. The matter has been taken up by customs authorities with Consul-General Sugimura of Japan, who has forwarded a report of the matter to the Japanese Foreign Office.

The statement received by the *Times* follows:—
"More complete information has reached Manila in regard to activities of Japanese vessels illegally entering the remote harbours of the Batanas and Babuyan islands, which lie off the northern coast of Luzon and but a short distance from Formosa."
"During the latter years of the Harrison regime visits were often paid, the Japanese arriving in schooners or motor launches and usually claiming as an excuse for landing that they were short of food or water. Sometimes they brought ashore with them articles of Japanese manufacture which they offered to trade for native products without the formality of a customs inspection and while barter was going on certain members of the crew would indulge in sight seeing trips."

Among the more recent depredations committed by these illegal visitors are the cutting of camagon hard trees and loading the lumber on their vessels without a permit. A certain amount of ebony was also produced in this manner but being bulkier than the camagon and hard to locate not so much was obtained. The Japanese also searched the beaches for ambergris and collected much ambergris shell out of which buttons are manufactured. A rough estimate of the value of their takings in lumber and shell is P.100,000.

Late in March a Japanese motor schooner, sailed away from Camaguin island in the Babuyanes heavily loaded with lumber and shortly after her departure another vessel manned by a crew of six Japanese in uniform was sighted in the same vicinity. The matter has been taken up with the Japanese Consul-General of this city who has forwarded a statement of the case to his Government."

WILLIAM THE C.

The following lines, evidently an attempt to parody Mr. Salisbury's song "William the Conqueror," were written on a Tientsin Club chit under the heading "Refreshments." Therein may be a possible explanation:—
"I'm a dependent of William the Comp, William the Comp—Compadre, My monthly salary I never see, 'O me, I go to him, instead of to me, I've a debit balance as long As from here to Singapore. For I'm dependent of William the Comp, William the Compadre."

PUBLIC FERRY-BOAT SERVICE
NEEDED AT SHANGHAI.

"SIMILAR TO HONGKONG."

The following note appeared last week in the *N. C. Daily News*:

To those whose business carries them about Shanghai, Canton, by day and night, and to whom the private launch services maintained by the shipping and other companies are not available, a fast public ferry service, operating at all hours, has long been a necessity. The volume of the passenger-carrying trade, by sampan, across and along the river, is so great that it is surprising that a public service, similar to some of those at Hongkong, has not been an accomplished fact for many years. The need has been apparent for a very long time, and it seems more than strange that business enterprise has not acted on the undoubted possibilities offered by this field of enterprise. It is true that four years ago, when it was estimated that in 24 hours something like 30,000 people crossed and re-crossed the river, or proceeded to and from their ships, by sampan, there was a serious project for the formation of a ferry service by means of a fast fleet of motor-boats, but for some reason or other the idea was not proceeded with. Now comes the news that within a few weeks a public ferry service, touching all parts of the river, will be brought into operation, and there seems no reason why the enterprise, if properly conducted, should not be an outstanding success from the beginning. It is being commenced on modest lines, but should the volume of traffic call for more boats than will be put out at first, we understand they will be forthcoming. We on shore, with our motor-cars and trams and riches, cannot wholly appreciate the difficulty that confronts those who have come to Shanghai from vessels moored or berthed a long way down the river, and who want to return to their ships late at night. Generally, the sampan is the only means—slow and uncomfortable, and at times leaving the unsophisticated foreign seaman as easy prey to the rapacity of the sampan-man. But apart from this aspect of the matter, which appears little doubt that, with a high-class steam ferry service offering good facilities and reasonable rates, there would be few whose business takes them along the harbour who would not patronize the ferry-boats. The need of them is so apparent that although the new service may be some time in inaugurating a completely satisfactory service, once such a service is an accomplished fact the enterprise of those responsible will be well rewarded.

FALLACIES OF LOGIC.

HON. E. F. L. WOOD ON THE AIM
OF EDUCATION.

The Hon. E. F. L. Wood, ex-President of the Board of Education, lecturing at the Working Men's College, St. Patrick's, on "Some Tests and Methods of Education," declared that education should be such as to show men and women how they came into the picture of life, to explain the moves of the game, and to make them familiar with the laws of this game of life.

"Some people think," he added, "that logic and reason, as commonly understood, constitute a final court of appeal for human beings. I think as we look over life and get more familiar with it, we realise that they are not." When he was at Oxford, continued the lecturer, there was a brilliant young logic teacher who used to illustrate to his class the dangers of falling into logical fallacies by taking the example of a young man who got drunk on three successive nights. The first night he got drunk on whisky and soda, the second on brandy and soda, and the third on gin and soda. By a varied application of logic he concluded that the soda, the only thing that had been consistent through the whole thing, was responsible for his disasters, and, therefore, decided to forswear soda for the rest of the days of his life. (Laughter.)

An experience of examinations, in which he (the lecturer), perhaps, had not distinguished himself, had produced a deep and well-rooted suspicion of examinations, as rather accidental arbitrary tests.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Commencing to-day, "The Forgotten Law," a Metry production, will be shown for three days. It is a drama—gripping, vital and compellingly human—and appeals to all intelligent men and women. In its narrative form it aroused a heated controversy leading finally to the repeal of a law which worked a terrible hardship on the weaker sex by an unfair discrimination. As a photoplay, the dramatic emphasis is even more intense as it shows how on a man's death, unknown to his wife, he can provide that the child be taken out of her hands entirely. It is interesting to note that the original novel, "A Modern Madonna," by Caroline Alcott Stanley, was the means of the repeal of this unequal law.

THE CORONET.

Quite one of the most entertaining and certainly one of the most remarkable pictures shown in the cinema this year is "One Arabian Night," the feature attraction now appearing at the Coronet Theatre. Apart from the fact that an entire Oriental city was built for the picture which therefore offers some very gorgeous scenery, "One Arabian Night" is striking for the many beautiful women included among the actresses, none more beautiful, vivacious and daring than Pola Negri who takes the leading part as the dancing girl who becomes queen of the "Sheik's" harem. "One Arabian Night" is a First National picture, and it should be mentioned that it is not being shown to children in Hongkong.

LANDLORDS' ALLEGED RAMP. RENTS ORDINANCE CASE.

Serious allegations of pulling down five-year-old houses were made by Mr. C. A. S. Russ in the Summary Court yesterday against the landlords of a number of tenement houses in Second Street. The case, which came before Mr. Justice Dyer Hall, was one in which two of the tenants, Yuen Kau (trading as Pun Kee) and Cheung Kwai, sued Tang Kang Po, and Wang Tsz Lam for exemplary damages and an injunction. The landlords were represented by Mr. E. Davidson.

Mr. Russ, in opening his case for the plaintiff, said the landlords had issued notices for the tenants to quit on April 8th but the landlords, in their eagerness to grasp every penny profit, did not even wait for the notices to expire. Some time towards the end of the second moon they sent a gang of workmen to erect scaffolding outside the houses, and on April 1st, five days before the notices expired, a regular army of workmen (about 20) forced their way into the premises and commenced pulling down the houses at the greatest possible rate. This was about 4 o'clock in the morning. The tenants protested, and consulted a solicitor as soon as the solicitors' offices opened. At 11.30 a.m. the same day the solicitor, his interpreter and a detective from the Central Station visited the premises and, on the orders of the police, the landlords and their workmen left the premises. "I don't think there will be any dispute," continued Mr. Russ, "that when the police arrived there was very nearly a riot. There were crowds of people clamouring in the street, and there is not the slightest doubt that if the police had not turned up at the crucial moment there would have been a regular battle in the street. The landlord is not deserving of any sympathy as he very nearly caused a riot."

MAKING DAMAGES CLAIMED.

In the case of No. 4, when the police arrived the whole of the first floor had been taken off and the street or also taken. The house was choked with debris. "As for the first floor tenant," added Mr. Russ, "he has been living under such conditions that he can hardly conceive how it is possible. With such deliberate mala fide conduct as this, it is impossible to ask for small damages, but we have to confine ourselves to \$1,000, unless my friend agrees to give us more."

Continuing, Mr. Russ said he believed that in the cases of other tenants the workmen were on the premises but had not commenced operations. The scaffolding had since been taken down.

"This is a case of a pure ramp to get over the Rents Ordinance," continued Mr. Russ, "pulling down five-year-old houses and erecting new ones. Last night (when it rained very heavily) I expect the tenant on the ground floor was practically drowned."

Mr. Russ said the tenant on the first floor was claiming \$200 damage to furniture and clothing; \$300 for board and lodging; \$50 for coolie hire and for carpenters' work, and \$250 for medical expenses.

Mr. Davidson objected to this statement, pointing out that specific damages were not claimed.

Mr. Russ did not argue the point, but proceeded to deal with the circumstances of the case when Mr. Davidson interrupted, saying his friend had said he was ejected, and yet had possession. He could not have it both ways.

Mr. Russ: I was using the term ejected in the common sense of being kicked down stairs, or into the street. I have not lost my tenancy but I have lost a comfortable house.

LIABILITY ADMITTED.

Continuing, Mr. Russ said the claim in that Court must be limited to \$1,000 which was morally paltry damages in this case. If only paltry damages could be obtained and no injunction the landlords all over the Colony would be sending agents round pulling down houses, paying a little money into Court.

The ground-floor tenant gave evidence bearing out the story outlined by Mr. Russ.

Mr. Russ: Did you sleep last night?

The witness: I did not sleep at all. Have you any family?—Yes.

When the water comes in does it improve your health?—No, when the rain comes down all night my body is wet all night.

Have you suffered in temper and nerves?—(No answer).

Which would you rather that this had never happened or get \$2,000 compensation?—I would rather that this had never happened than have \$2,000.

The second tenant, under cross examination, admitted that his wife was not present at the time of the occurrence but his children were. Some of his furniture was moved at the time, but not all. The medical damages claimed, he admitted, were for medical attention to his wife after her confinement. She was upset by the workmen but later he said she was not there at the time.

Mr. Russ said in view of this statement he would not ask for exemplary damages in this plaintiff's case.

Mr. Davidson, in opening his defence, briefly stated that he proposed to call the defendant, Tang Kang Po, to show that he gave instructions to the contractor to pull down the houses as he was under the impression that the notice to quit had expired. Obviously, as soon as he realized that he had done wrong, and he was legally advised on that point, he withdrew the workmen and had the scaffolding removed. Defendants admitted liability and had paid \$50 into Court. Plaintiff's statutory tenancy had been interfered with and it was a case of trespass at common law.

Mr. Russ: That is even worse.

CASE FOR THE LANDLORDS.

Mr. Davidson, addressing the Court, pointed out that the second defendant, Cheung Kwai, had committed perjury by denying in cross-examination what he said in his evidence in chief. Was this man, he asked, to be allowed to claim damages on a case when he had perjured himself? It was a reasonable inference that the contractor took it for granted that the notice to quit had expired, but the moment the landlord's position was pointed out to him he withdrew at once. He was there for eight hours. There was obviously no case for exemplary damages regarding Cheung Kwai. The claim for exemplary damages against the ground floor tenant was based precisely on the same facts and it followed that this claim had also gone.

He submitted, in the case of Cheung Kwai that the only damage he had suffered was the cost of covering up the opening to keep the weather out to the end of the month; or in the alternative the cost of getting the tenant accommodation for the remaining five days. He mentioned that \$50 had been paid into Court, a sum which was ample.

Mr. Russ expressed willingness to accept this amount in the case of Cheung Kwai.

His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff Cheung Kwai in the sum of \$50, each party to pay its own costs.

Mr. Davidson went on to describe the claim of the ground floor tenant as almost as fantastic as that of Cheung Kwai, saying that the plaintiff should have gone up to the roof and repaired it himself and claimed the cost of repairs later from the landlord. He was not entitled to even \$50 damage because he had not done this; \$5, he thought, was ample and sufficient.

Mr. Russ pointed out that if the plaintiff had gone up to the roof to repair it he would have been trespassing.

His Lordship reserved judgment so far as the ground floor tenant was concerned.

THE LANDLORDS SUES THE TENANTS.

At the conclusion of the above case another case was opened in which the landlords, Tang Kang Po and Wang Tsz Lam (defendants in the above case) sued seven tenants, including the two plaintiffs in the above case, for possession and mesne profits.

Mr. Davidson, for the landlords, said the only contention between the parties was whether the amended Rents Ordinance of March, 1924, made the notice had which was given in December of last year.

When the Court rose Mr. Davidson had barely commenced his argument and the case was adjourned.

COOLIE PICKPOCKET SENTENCED. RICKSHA RIDE SEQUEL.

A ricksha coolie was charged at the Magistracy this morning by T. O. Gundersen, third engineer of the s.s. *West Cornwall*, with stealing \$18.

Gundersen's evidence was that he engaged a ricksha early in the morning for a ride. He admitted that he had had some drinks. After some time, the coolie took him to an unnumbered house at Douglas Lane. Gundersen got out of the ricksha and started to go up the stairs, whereupon the defendant, who had followed him all the time by running alongside the ricksha, deftly put a hand into his trousers pocket and extracted the money. Defendant bolted, but was intercepted by a detective.

The Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

Defendant protested innocence.

LOCAL TYPHOON WARNINGS. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND GOVERNMENT.

We have received from the Chamber of Commerce copies of further correspondence relative to typhoon warnings, to which the Chamber has devoted a great deal of attention since the typhoon which struck Swatow in August, 1922.

The Chamber on the 24th September last addressed the following enquiries to the Government, arising out of a meeting with Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., at that time Acting Colonial Secretary.

TELEPHONIC ENQUIRIES ADDRESSED TO THE OBSERVATORY.

1. Is the staff on duty at the Royal Observatory prepared to answer at all times enquiries on the telephone by Masters of vessels, as to probable weather conditions?

It may be mentioned that in notes dated 10.1.23 the Director of Observatory writes: "... captains can obtain the latest information from the signal mast. Others, if they are not satisfied with what they see, can either make enquiries at the Observatory, or telephone—as many do."

Again, in the course of discussion at a meeting which he attended at the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Claxton said: "There is always some one at the Observatory at any time of the day or night prepared to give information."

Nevertheless, complaint was recently made to the Chamber that a captain rang up the Observatory and asked for information. The reply he got was "I am going to change the signals; watch the signals." Once a captain gets to his ship, he is cut off from communication with land so that there is every reason to ask that telephonic enquiries should be answered by the Observatory Officials.

Mr. Claxton has expressed his disagreement with the suggestion of the Chamber that, when a typhoon is expected, an Observatory Official should attend at the Harbour Office or the Post Office for the purpose of giving advice to mariners. It is the more important, therefore, that information should be readily available to mariners by telephone. Brusque treatment, such as indicated in the complaint referred to, is inexplicable in view of the fact that the telephone Company has a standing instruction to limit telephonic communication with the Observatory to Masters of vessels when typhoon signals are up.

EXCHANGE OF STORM WARNINGS WITH ZIKAWAI.

At the meeting on September 4th, you, Sir, also invited an enquiry on this subject. The information which the Chamber already has from the Director of the Royal Observatory is as follows:—

"No storm warnings are received from Shanghai by this Observatory. After 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Shanghai broadcasts warnings which may perhaps be picked up by Cape D'Aguilar." (Mr. Claxton's notes dated 10.1.23).

Exchange of storm warnings with Zikawei. This suggestion should be made through diplomatic channels." (Para. 6 of Mr. Claxton's notes dated 20.3.23).

In the report of Mr. Claxton's discussion with the Chamber on February 23rd, 1923 (page 25), appears this passage:—

"On (6) Exchange of Storm warnings with Zikawei, Mr. Claxton suggested that the Chamber should write to the Government and asked them to take the matter up."

The Hon. Mr. Parr: These signals are not exchanged at present.

Mr. Claxton: No.

Mr. Jenkins: You exchange with Manila?

Mr. Claxton: We do.

Shipping interests here attach considerable value to Zikawei warnings and would greatly appreciate having the latest, one issued broadcasted regularly with the Hongkong Warnings. It is to be presumed, also, that Zikawei observations would be of great value to the Director of the Observatory in drawing up his reports, and the Chamber would welcome any steps which the Government may be able to take to bring about the closest co-operation between the two Observatories. Co-ordination of Observatories throughout the Far East is highly desirable and our Committee considers that, as between Shanghai and Hongkong, should be readily attainable.

"GAZETTE" SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

It has recently been brought to the notice of the Chamber that the form in which the "Extract of Meteorological Observations" made at the Royal Observatory, does not bring out clearly the abnormal barometrical readings and great wind velocity which accompany typhoons. The entry for August 18th last, for example, shows the barometer reading to be 29.50 ins. and the wind velocity 24.2 m.p.h., whereas the lowest barograph reading at the Observatory is stated to be 28.85 ins., and the highest gale velocity 120 m.p.h. If the entries noted are averages, and not maxima or minima, it is suggested that an explanatory note at the foot of the table recording the lowest barometer readings and the highest wind velocities of the typhoon of the month would be useful for purposes of record. Insurance Companies, particularly, would value an official record of typhoons in respect of which they may be paying claims for damage.

The Chamber would welcome the communication of the Government on this subject.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES.

The Government has addressed the following replies to the Chamber:—

Hongkong, March 25th, 1924.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 24th September, 1923, I am directed to inform you that the staff at the Royal Observatory is ready at all times to answer enquiries on the telephone from masters of vessels as to the probable weather conditions.

I would point out however that much unnecessary telephoning might be avoided if masters of vessels would consult the signals on the storm signal mast before making such enquiries, and would bear in mind that as soon as observations are received at the Observatory and the inferences therefrom deduced, the result is notified to the public by signals on the storm signal mast.

It is considered likely that on the occasion complained of, the Director was misunderstood as the telephone was probably not too clear on account of the stormy conditions.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong, March 25th, 1924.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 24th September, 1923, which I regret has remained so long unanswered, I am directed to inform you that this Government has arranged for an exchange of the storm warnings issued by Zikawei and by the Royal Observatory in this Colony. I enclose a copy of Father Froc's letter on the matter.

The suggestion made that a note should be included in the monthly Extract of Meteorological Observations published in the Gazette of the lowest barometer readings and the highest wind velocity has been carried out since last November.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

Father Froc's reply was that he would willingly co-operate in the exchange of warnings.

FURTHER LETTER FROM THE CHAMBER.

The following is an extract from the Chamber's last letter to the Government on the subject, dated the 7th May:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Government's letter, Nos. 2512/1923 and No. 1 in 10119/1923, dated 25th March, in reply to the Chamber's letter of 24th September, 1923.

I am directed to thank the Government for the information that the staff at the Royal Observatory is ready at all times to answer enquiries on the telephone from masters of vessels as to probable weather conditions. It is noted that "unnecessary telephoning is deprecated, but the Chamber considers that any inconvenience caused thereby would be avoided, and mariners be greatly helped, if an Observatory official attended at a central place—as do the officials of Zikawei during typhoon weather—to advise captains in fuller detail than is possible in a general weather report. The Chamber asks the Government to consider the practicability of arranging for an Observatory official to attend at the Harbour Office or the Post Office for this purpose."

The announcement that the Government has arranged for an exchange of storm warnings between Zikawei and the Hongkong Observatory is received with great satisfaction. An assurance is sought, however, that the Zikawei finding of the position and direction of a typhoon will be broadcasted with the Hongkong finding. Masters of vessels consider that this would be of great assistance, as the two reports could be considered by them in relation to the weather conditions in their immediate vicinity. The Chamber trusts that the Government will give definite instructions for the broadcasting of Zikawei observations and for the inclusion of the last weather report received from Zikawei in the Hongkong morning and evening reports, during the typhoon season.

In view of the possibility of atmospheric interference with wireless during typhoons, it is considered that the exchange of reports between the two Observatories should be made by cable as well as by wireless.


It is hoped that an early opportunity will be taken of making similar arrangements with the Manila Observatory. For its part, the Chamber is addressing a circular letter to shipping companies urging that the masters of all ships fitted with wireless be instructed to communicate weather reports regularly to the Observatory. With regular interchange of reports between Hongkong, Zikawei, Manila, and ships at sea, it is believed that the admittedly difficult task of furnishing satisfactory weather forecasts will be materially lightened and shipping and other interests greatly benefited.

A CURIOUS WILL CASE.

APPLICATION FOR PROBATE TO BE REVOKED.

A case in which a son applied for probate of a will, granted to his mother, to be revoked came before Mr. Justice Gompertz at the Supreme Court yesterday. Applicant, Kwun Ping Kau, was represented by Mr. N. I. Brewer and made his application on the ground that the will was forged. Respondent, Kwun Lau Shi, was not represented and on the application of Mr. Brewer the case was adjourned a week to consider the question of procedure.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 21st MAY, and MONDAY, 24th JUNE, 1924 (weather permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, HONGKONG CLUB and CAMBERWAT BAY STABLES.
 Entries Close on 24th May, 1924. (783)

NOTICE

WOULD Anybody on the Peak, Hong Kong, have a Spare for Some Weeks ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with Cooking Possibility for a Missionary Family from China with One Boy-lady.
 Please reply to S. M. (780) *q's Hongkong Daily Press.*

NOTICE

A Vacancy exists at the ROYAL NAVAL VICTUALLING YARD, Kowloon, for a STORMHOUSE ASSISTANT. Candidates must be over 18 Years of Age and be able to read and write English. Starting Pay—\$1.00 A Day for 6 Days A Week. Application in the Candidate's own Handwriting, should be addressed to the VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER. (781)

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BLUE CHOW DOG and BITCH **WANTED.** Only Exceptional Specimens considered.
 Photographs with full particulars to—
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UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1923, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May 16th, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board,
 C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 General Manager. (780)
 Hong Kong, 28th April, 1924.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, 1924, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1923, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May 16th, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board,
 C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 General Manager. (781)
 Hong Kong, 28th April, 1924.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, 1924, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1923, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May 16th, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board,
 C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 General Manager. (782)
 Hong Kong, 28th April, 1924.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 21st MAY, 1924, commencing at 3 p.m. The First Race will be Run at 2.30 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.
 Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
 Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LANE & CRAWFORD at 25 each up to Friday, May 23rd.

The Secretary invites the Ladies of Hong Kong to be present. (778)

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB, on MONDAY, 26th MAY, 1924, at Noon.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th May, 1924, to 24th May, 1924, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 S. J. JORDAIN,
 Secretary. (753)
 Hong Kong, 9th May, 1924.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate for 4 Shares numbers 23162/23165 issued on 6th June, 1902, in the Name of IP CHING SUN has been declared LOST, and should the same not be produced before 10th MAY, 1924, it shall be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
 Agents. (772)
 Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1924.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

DURING My Absence from the Colony, the Hong Kong Office will be in Charge of Mr. R. B. OST who will Sign a Power of Attorney.
 B. MONTEITH WEBB,
 Director,
 ANNOLD & Co., Ltd. (781)
 781

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1923.

THE SHARE REGISTER and **TRANSFER BOOKS** will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd May, 1924, both days inclusive.
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 General Agents.
 Hong Kong, 5th May, 1924. (743)

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 29th February, 1924.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th May to 23rd the May, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board,
 H. O. ROLT,
 Managing Director. (759)
 Hong Kong, 9th May, 1924.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip No. 427 for 500 shares EVO CURTIS MILLS LTD., in the name of Mr. EZRA ABRAHAM of Hong Kong together with a duly executed transfer deed purporting to assign the said shares has been Lost.

The said shares are the property of the Undersecretary and application has been duly made to the Company for the issue of a Duplicate Scrip.

The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said Shares without reference to the Undersecretary. Any person having any knowledge as to the whereabouts of the said scrip is asked to communicate with the Undersecretary.

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SWEETS or CHEESE.

All the Meat, Poultry, Milk and Butter used in the Café are supplied by the DAIRY FARM. (780)

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POLA NEGRI

— IN —

ONE ARABIAN NIGHT

— IN —

THE CORONET

— IN —

THE CORONET

— IN —

THE CORONET

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THE CORONET

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INTIMATIONS

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BIRTH

ROBERTSON—At Shanghai, on May 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. ROBERTSON, a son.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. LEE MUNG KOW and Family beg to thank their numerous friends for the kind sympathy shown in their recent bereavement and also for their presence at the funeral. (779)

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Charter Road.
 London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, May 16th, 1924.

THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

The defeat of Viscount KIYOTA's Government in Japan, in the General Election that has just taken place, could scarcely be regarded as an unexpected event. According to the latest information, however, Viscount KIYOTA intends to carry on for a few weeks, until the Imperial wedding festivities are over, "as a political change during the festivities is not believed to be desired by the nation." As this will be a matter of a few weeks only, the decision will probably not evoke serious protest, though the Government's followers now occupy barely one-third of the new House.

What the change of Government portends is not easy to discover, for, as the Tokyo Correspondent of *The Times* has recently remarked, "the programme of one party, such as it is, can hardly be distinguished from that of the other." One of the great political crises of the day in Japan is for an extension of the franchise. With a population verging on sixty millions, among whom it is claimed there is less illiteracy than among any other people of the world, the number of electors is still only three and a half millions. Viscount KIYOTA, like his predecessor in office, Count YAMAMOTO, had declared in favour of an extension of the franchise, but recent Ministers in Japan have been so short-lived that it can well be pleaded that there has not been time to introduce a Bill for the purpose of widening the franchise. Probably, in official circles, there is a serious division of opinion as to the extent that the widening process should be carried. A general election in Japan, in these days at all events, is a fight for the supremacy of parties, instead of principles. "Group interests, rather than policies," the *Times* Correspondent observes, "are what separates one party from another," and there was no political colour, as we know it, reflected in the composition of the Cabinet which is now being turned out after a few short months of office. Viscount KIYOTA's Cabinet might indeed be described as a Coalition Cabinet, and the Premier's successor, whoever he may be, can only hope to take office with the support of a combination of political groups in the House. Japan is faced with problems which, as a distinguished Japanese writer has said, needs a CROMWELL, a LINCOLN or a MRS. WASHINGTON to solve, and no statesman is said to be yet in sight capable of filling the role. The dominating problem in Japan is the economic one created by the "slump" following the unprecedented prosperity of the war boom. In Japan during the war there was booming trade, and in every class of society there was an orgy of spending. Prices rose, but there was money enough and to spare to meet the rise. In 1921 the "slump" began to set in. Wages fell, trade declined, high prices remained. There is at present no sign of recovery. Bankers are placing a strict limit on credits to clients. Foreign business is making its own stringent terms. It is still more profitable to the Japanese to import copper, despite the heavy duty, than to work the native copper mines, and it is still cheaper to buy timber from abroad than to use the product of the local forests. Apart from matters of trade are the difficulties imposed to a free outflow of Japan's surplus population to other parts of the world, and the great earthquake of September 1st last, which aggravated an already depressing situation. The Government of Count YAMAMOTO, which came into office at the moment this great calamity occurred, saw its proposals for rebuilding the devastated cities "ridiculed, reduced and remodelled," and on top of all this the Government was denounced because a lunatic had attempted to assassinate the PRIME MINISTER. It was in these circumstances that the YAMAMOTO Cabinet resigned and Viscount KIYOTA took office little more than three months ago; to be in turn dismissed by an unreasonable public at the polling booths. Whether a wider franchise would make for the increased stability of Governments in Japan is a moot question, and the manifestos of the various groups, which seem full of sound and fury, and devoid of high political principles, lead us but to the conclusion that the defeat of the Government will serve only to provide another illustration of the proverb that "the more they change, the more it is the same thing."

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CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EARLIER CABLES.

EMPIRE AIR SERVICES.

BURNETT SCHEME REJECTED.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW PROGRAMME.

LONDON, May 15th.—In the House of Commons Mr. MacDonald announced that the Government had rejected the Airship Guarantee Company's scheme for an Imperial Service of airships, commonly known as the Burnett Scheme, because it would create a virtual monopoly and contain features objectionable on financial and technical grounds. The Government, nevertheless, were of opinion that it was essential to carry out as soon as possible a constructive programme of airship development, and proposed to authorise the Air Ministry to initiate forthwith a comprehensive programme for lighter-than-air research and experiment, including full-scale experiments with the existing airship, and undertake the construction of a new airship with a capacity of five million cubic feet; also the construction of terminal and intermediate bases overseas to enable these two ships safely to operate between England and India. Simultaneously the Air Ministry will give the Airship Guarantee Company the first offer of a contract to construct a second ship for commercial purposes.

THE OVERSEAS BASES.

The contract would include a clause permitting the contractors to repurchase the ship from the Air Ministry at a reduced figure on the completion of satisfactory trials, provided it is operated in connection with an approved British commercial airship service, and be available for use by the State. The existing airship stations at Cardington and Puckham would remain State property, instead of passing into private hands, while the ownership of a new base overseas would be also vested in the State. A three years' programme would only be authorised in the first instance. It is estimated that the net expenditure in three years would not exceed twelve hundred thousand pounds. A supplementary estimate in this connection will shortly be submitted to the House.

Mr. MacDonald in reply to a question refused to state where the overseas base for airships would be situated, as it was not in the public interest.

BRITISH HOUSING SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

LONDON, May 15th.—An important item in the Government's housing policy is contained in a Ministry of Health circular to the local authorities announcing that an agreement had been reached at the recent housing conference, providing for a subsidy of £13 10s. annually for each house, over a period of forty years, the Government providing two-thirds and the local authorities the remaining third.

The circular also stipulate that rentals shall be equal to the pre-war rates.

BRITISH M.P. UNSEATED.

ELECTION AGENT'S FRAUD.

LONDON, May 15th.—In the election petition against Mr. Frank Gray (City of Oxford) the Judges found Mr. Gray's election agent, Mr. Johnston, guilty of fraud and perjury. Mr. Johnston himself had done much that was foolish and reprehensible, but not corrupt or dishonest, and he should be honorably acquitted. Mr. Johnston and others were granted certificates of indemnity under the Corrupt Practices Act.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING PROBLEMS.

CRITICISM OF PORT FACILITIES.

COSTLY RAT HUNTING.

LONDON, May 15th.—A new word, "deratisation," was mentioned at the resumption of the International Shipping Conference. It was explained as the fumigation of ships every six months with the object of killing rats. The discussion showed that deratisation was unpopular with shipowners, often working out at fifty shillings sterling per rat. It was asserted that the cost on one ship was £137 to kill one rat. A committee was appointed to consider the whole question of sanitation.

The conference passed a resolution urging the abolition of policies or acts of flag discrimination which impeded a free flow of international commerce.

The discussion of port facilities was chiefly concerned with delays in British ports, and ended in the adoption of a resolution urging the maritime nations to do their utmost to secure reports keeping pace with the modern requirements of trade.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE COLONIAL RETURNS.

PARIS, May 15th.—Official checking has revealed a miscount in one of the Seine constituencies, with the result that a communist has been returned instead of a Socialist.

Seven out of ten Colonial returns have now been received, and comprise three Radical Socialists, two Republican Socialists, one Left Republican and one non-party delegate, thus slightly increasing the left majority.

LATEST CABLES.

SOVIET DESIGNS ON GERMANY.

TROTSKY "CAUGHT NAPPING."

Riga, May 14th.

In a speech at Moscow Trotsky said: "We were caught napping last Autumn when, by under-estimating the strength of the German Communists, we let our opportunity of a revolution there slip from us."

OBITUARY.

PARIS, May 14th.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is dead.

(Baron de Constant was a well known French politician and a member of the Senate, and has passed away at the age of 72.)

EARLIER CABLES.

ROYALTY AT WEMBLEY.

HONGKONG SECTION VISITED.

LONDON, May 14th.

The Majesties with their Rumanian Majesties privately visited the Wembley Exhibition, and were cheered by thousands. It was glorious weather.

They first visited the Indian pavilion, then the Burma, Ceylon and Hongkong sections. They inspected the Chinese restaurant, and were most interested in the silk spinning. They accepted gifts, the Queen of Rumania a black and white shawl, Queen Mary a jade pendant, King George a silver model of a temple, and the King of Rumania a silver model of a sampan.

KING OF RUMANIA LEAVES.

LONDON, May 15th.

The King of Rumania left for Bucharest this morning from Victoria where he was seen off by King George, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, and the Duke of Connaught.

The Queen of Rumania is remaining in England for another fortnight.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

SEVERAL VILLAGES DESTROYED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14th.

A violent earthquake has occurred in the region of Erzurum. Several villages have been destroyed, there being about fifty victims, and the railway has been damaged.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME CRICKET.

NOTES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

At Nottingham in the match between Notts and South Africa, the wicket was fine and the weather good. Six thousand attended.

The South Africans made 188, Notts 82. Batters: Notts 5 for 59.

Notts compiled 93 for 5.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

BRITAIN BEATS BELGIUM.

LONDON, May 14th.

At Torquay in the Davis Cup contest, Britain beat Belgium by 3 to 2 matches in the first round of the Davis Cup. Gilbert beating Watsoo, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

WASHINGTON, May 14th.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 1; St. Louis, 11.
Boston, 12; Chicago, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 1.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; New York, 6.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 4.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 8.

LATEST CABLES.

OIL AND TEA-POT DOMES.

U.S. INQUIRY CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.

The Senate oil committee has tentatively closed the so-called "teapot dome" hearing.

The Chairman, Mr. Walsh, stated that there would be no more hearings held unless the courts compelled the oil magnate, Mr. Harry Sinclair, to answer questions before the committee.

IN THE FAMILY.

NEW LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL.

NEW YORK, May 15th.

Mr. James A. Foley has been elected leader of Tammany Hall, in succession to the late Charles F. Murphy, his father-in-law.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, May 14th.

Senator Underwood has withdrawn his candidature for the Democratic nomination in the Presidential election, "in the interest of party success."

According to Mr. McAdoo's managers this means that the whole Kentucky delegation will support Mr. McAdoo at the coming Democratic national convention.

FAR EASTERN GABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.

JAPANESE LANDING PLACES CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY.

Tokyo, May 14th.

Comdr. Broome who has arrived from Hakodate, where the *Thiopot* arrived on Tuesday, interviewed, declared he was pessimistic regarding the success of the world flights in the neighbourhood of the Kuriles unless the selected landing-place was changed.

Pettobu, Kashiwabara, and Hitokappu Bays were all unsatisfactory, because they were exposed and dangerous.

Comdr. Broome, who has thoroughly explored these regions, proposes suggesting to the Japanese authorities other spots which he selected, and also the insertion of Port Kushiro as an intermediate landing place between Minato and Hitokappu Bay.

MACLAREN HELD UP AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, May 15th.

Major Maclaren was unable to restart to-day owing to the presence of water in his petrol.

He hopes to leave for Calcutta tomorrow.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

EXCLUSION PLANS NEAR MATERIALIZATION.

WASHINGTON, May 14th.

President Coolidge summoned the leaders of the House of Representatives to the White House to-day and again presented the administration's view that the matter of Japanese exclusion should be postponed pending the conclusion of diplomatic negotiations. Mr. Hughes voiced the anxiety of the administration in this matter.

It appears that strong opposition has been expressed towards any change of the Immigration Bill, as reported by the conference committee. It is generally expected to be passed by both Houses in the present form and handed to Mr. Coolidge for his signature by the end of the week.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF CHINA.

OPEN AMATEUR COMPETITION.

SHANGHAI, May 15th.

It has decided to establish a China Open Amateur Golf Championship, to be played at Shanghai annually in October. A Shanghai resident has presented a trophy.

Besides Shanghai, sixteen Clubs have so far been invited to enter, including Hongkong, Peking, Hankow, Japan and Manila.

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

PROBABLE RESUMPTION.

Tokyo, May 15th.

This morning's Press predicts that possible reopening of the formal Russo-Japanese negotiations in the near future, and understands that the Foreign Office has instructed Yoshizawa in regard to Karakhan's recent note concerning the status of the powers of the Russian and Japanese representatives.

JAPAN APPROVES LAUSANNE TREATY.

Tokyo, May 15th.

The Privy Council has approved the Lausanne Treaty for ratification by the Prince Regent.

MULBERRY CROP DAMAGED.

Tokyo, May 15th.

Severe late frost at Fukushima and other prefectures has seriously damaged the mulberry plant plantation crop. The loss is estimated at seventy per cent.

MEN OF THE HOUR.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

AN ANNIVERSARY STUDY.

(BY THE EDITOR OF HIKESHEAD, IN THE "SUNDAY TIMES.")

The Right Honourable and Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, who was seventy-six on April 7th, was enthroned some twenty-one years ago as Archbishop of Canterbury. He has sometimes been regarded as the typical Scotsman of capacity, a theological scholar, a statesman, who descends upon English institutions, and in the manner which Dr. Johnson so much resented, carries all before him.

It is certainly true that the present Primate of All England was born in Edinburgh on April 7th, 1848. The traditions, therefore, of this cautious man are undoubtedly inherent in his mental equipment. But environment, long acquaintance of him a representative Englishman.

It is not a figure of speech to say of Lambeth Palace that it is a clearing house of ideas and of movements. The purposes of this article is to examine some features of a high ecclesiastic; but it is necessary, once for all, to insist that behind the ecclesiastic there exists, and ought to exist, one who is also a politician and a statesman.

It would be misleading and unreasonable to attempt to place any political label upon the lawn-clothed shoulders of the Primate. It is neither necessary nor fair to analyse his politics. He is a very practical man who has attained to the highest position in the Established Church of England. Beyond this point in dealing with an Archbishop no decent scope may be afforded to reticence.

ENORMOUS ASSET.

This practical turn of mind has been an enormous asset to one called upon to deal with affairs dependent on principles which are not of universal acceptance. There are in this connection cases which the vigilance of an active and vigorous mind has kept from death. My own opinion has not been concealed—that some of these cases were hardly worth preserving.

The Archbishop, for instance, has always found himself in an extremely difficult dialectical situation whenever he has been called upon to define his position upon the present law of divorce. He has, indeed, even against episcopal opposition, reversed more than once in his finely-balanced way towards reason, mercy, and justice. He has, again, in his own insinuating fashion, attempted to surmount formidable difficulties. He has hazarded ideas which involved compromise and suggested risk. But in this field he still has far to go. Let no fair critic blame him for "not going farther." And the reason has been already indicated.

The Archbishop of Canterbury cannot discharge his functions efficiently if he is merely a great moralist and a great "rest." He can, indeed, if he is also a man of imagination, exercise a far-reaching influence over that cosmopolitan body of the ecclesiastical thought which men call the Church of England. But he cannot govern, without destroying, his historic trust unless he has a genius for compromise.

On the whole, I am of opinion, attempting to measure the history of the Church of England and of its hierarchy in the last half-century, that the present Archbishop of Canterbury has gathered new power in recent years. In his tenure of office the world has immensely multiplied its problems, its divisions, and its sorrows; and with the growth of all these he himself, too, has risen in stature.

Christianity is a remedial religion. There exists, then, a remedy. And such a remedy, in a world in which direct Divine interposition is no longer plainly observable, must be expounded by a man of strength upon him that bath it. And so we may observe in the career of the Archbishop how the faith and the fervour of an apostle, however phrased, have been developed (perhaps with some slight increase in sophistication) into the fibre of a statesman. And I like to think that this development had its source in the work of energetic youth. And here, even in this brief commentary, I look back for a moment to days now very remote.

It is nearly fifty years since Randall Davidson received his first Office in the Church. His youthful education was not committed to Scotch instructors. He was, so to speak, caught young. Trinity College, Oxford, following upon Harrow, gave him his training, as far as I can learn, without either special effort from the teachers or startling response from the taught. And since, in dealing with ancient institutions, we cannot ignore either sentiment or association, it is worth while recalling that whilst Davidson was "little more than a boy" Harrow gave in the person of Charles Longley, a former headmaster to the Primatial See.

Archbishop Longley followed at Canterbury by a childlike Campbell. Within three years of Davidson's ordination to the curacy of Dartford, in Kent, Longley's successor cast a favourable glance in his direction. The smiles of Archbishops are very pleasant to young curates.

Archbishop Tait formed the view of Davidson that he was both sagacious and sensible—an opinion which the world has since confirmed. And so, in 1877, the young curate left Dartford for Lambeth Palace.

The Secretary of 1877 soon became familiar (though vicariously) with every fold of that mantle which he now so decently becomes. He had indeed many a mile to go before he was actually to wear it. And at many stages of his career the prospect must have seemed extremely remote. But his destiny was none the less preordained. And the mantle of the Archbishop of Canterbury is, after all, more than a symbol. Herodity of any type, normal or abnormal, is of interest, even to the domestic observer. This is a small thing. But there is, after all, a larger thing—a hereditary which some few men acquire. These few may live greatly because of it. Any work plainly having its roots in our national history involves a broader conception springing from national not family heredity. If officers of the State are conscious of this view, whose terms of office

are liable to be determined by sudden chance, still more must another feel its weight, and last for life.

Only with life, as a rule, have our Archbishops been content to surrender the charges committed to them.

In endeavouring, then, to adjudge the achievement of an individual, length of tenure may prove to be an outstanding factor. Archbishop Davidson's time at Canterbury has lasted longer than that of his two predecessors combined. It exceeds now already by seven years that of his father-in-law and predecessor. Thus he can better the methods and aspirations of three very different men—Tait, Brown, and Temple.

It is evident, of course, that such recent associations do not exhaust the acquired heredity upon which I have already dwelt. The Archbishop of Canterbury lives in a world of his own. He is still a great prince of the Church. The reason, records of centuries long past, surround him in a laurel's roof-tree and beneath the Crown of Thorns. He reaches out to Anselm, to Cranmer, to Whitgift, to Sancroft, and to many other names revered in the history of the English Church. He is familiar with vicissitudes and with glories. And he must live familiarly, too, with dissensions, ruptures, and cleavages. For centuries long past, the perplexities to which the Archbishop of Canterbury is constantly exposed have diminished in recent years; but I have great confidence in his ability to surmount them. He learned his work in a great school. With the appearance of age, he is very agile; and with the appearance of age, he is very adroit. He has some times, when in a series of parliamentary difficulties, reminded me of a very dignified chamouls leaping with precision from crag to crag.

The service which he gave to the Church as Dean of Windsor, as Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Winchester all equipped a many-sided character, and so he went to Canterbury armed with an unusual knowledge of all sorts and conditions of men.

A constant but mainly independent association with the Court has, perhaps, added a little to the mundanity without in the slightest degree sapping the spiritual life of his mind. Indeed, a very real simplicity has been the ruling quality of his life; and this same quality has strongly marked his public utterances. His sermons are packed with sober sense. Their embellishments are drawn from the least recedite of poets and philosophers. And yet, inexpressions as he is, he has produced a *magnum opus*. For the long series of Reports on the Lambeth Conference shows the impress of his hand throughout, bearing witness to an outlook upon Church affairs at once sane, spiritual, and coherent.

From Lambeth to Westminster is a short journey. No figure is more familiar in the House of Lords than the Archbishop's. The attendance of Bishops in the Chamber has, on the whole, diminished. But the Archbishop is seldom missing from his place, when any of those who fall under discussion—social, moral, or religious—in which the Church of England is interested. He himself would be the last man in the world to claim the gift of oratory. But he is always lucid. He is always master of his facts. He is always careful to injure in his early presentation no single cause of which he is trustee.

And he is more influential in the House of Lords than some of his predecessors who have been equipped with more showy gifts.

I have already laid stress upon the practical-mindedness by which he is marked. Many matters, indeed, in relation to the Church must in his tenure of office have caused him grave anxiety. "There are things which are shaken." If I did not know this for myself, I could learn it at any time from the Bishop of Durham, or the Dean of St. Paul's, to say nothing of his Holiness the Pope.

It would take a theological treatise to explain exactly what has been shaken; and an analytical examination of the British Sabbath to illustrate even one local effect of the shock. And, after all, the point of real importance is, what has been done for stabilization and for arrest of decay by him who to-day carries so much responsibility? The phrase is hackneyed enough in which Disraeli spoke of himself as being "on the side of the angels." Writing at a time of almost unrelieved gloom, I nevertheless record my conviction that, whatever may happen to this nation, its fundamental instinct is on the "very side." Therefore the ground has always been prepared for a great Primate with vision and dexterity. In these qualities the Archbishop exceeds his contemporaries. Confidently assuming that there exists a general agreement with the aims of the Church, he has made it his special care to strengthen the system by which the presence of that Church is guaranteed in every hamlet in the land.

He has never shut his eyes to abuses, though he would point out that many of them are inseparable from a body still largely governed by the dead hand. He has done much to cleanse Augean stables. He has welcomed every movement which travelled the right road as he saw it. He has known when to steady, when to spur on, a tendency, or a mood. As for the old controversies which disturbed the peace of Tait, he helped to settle them all.

THE WORK GOES ON.

And now he is faced with recrudescences not wholly dissimilar. Conspicuously composed, he is bewildered neither by agitation over Rileya nor by the war of Malines. He comes to him as part of an ever-shifting challenge. And every where, all the time, the work of the nation goes on. The home episcopate in both provinces has received, almost to a man, evidence of his fatherly solicitude. As for the Church overseas, hardly a day passes without seeing a missionary and a husband making their way under Lollards' tower. His weekly postbag is probably the largest in England. And every one of the Archbishop's recent conferences upon the subject of Reunion, fruitless as, in my judgment, it will prove, calls attention to still another far-flung discordance, and throws an interesting light upon the mentality of this very sagacious priest.

The line of course, is none better—the supreme professions, or if you will the supreme claim of the Latin Church. He never forgets that his own status in Christianity is itself a challenge.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA'S GIANT ZEPPELIN.

FINAL PREPARATIONS IN GERMANY.

Final preparations were progressing last month at Friedrichshafen for the Transatlantic flight of the giant Zeppelin which Germany has to deliver to the United States on account of reparations. If the trial is successful the American Government intends to use it for postal and packet transport purposes, though a small number of passengers will also be taken each trip. Every possible precaution is being taken to make the ship, proof against such disasters as those to which so many of its predecessors have fallen prey, but the Germans declare that after experiences with one hundred airships in the war they are very confident of complete success.

The chief problem to be solved was the nature of the gas with which the vast hull is to be filled. The ideal gas would be helium, which is quite inert, and consequently free from all danger of explosion. As, however, for parcels and mails it is quite essential that transport should be commercially profitable, helium would be too dear. On each voyage of this length a large quantity of gas invariably escapes, but whereas with coal gas the cost of gas loss is only about 2500 per voyage, helium would cost many thousands of pounds and render the whole trip too expensive. On this voyage, therefore, coal gas must be used, as no other substitute is yet ready. But two compartments at both ends of the ship will be filled with helium these being the sections usually involved in explosions through being struck by lightning during storm discharges in the upper strata of the atmosphere.

GAS EXCESS.

The total length of the new Zeppelin is 650 feet; the hull is divided into thirteen compartments containing 70,000 cubic metres of gas. Passengers, post, and cargo together may weigh up to 40 tons. There are nine motor engines of 400 horsepower. The vessel will be navigated from the foremost chamber besides this there are three cabins for officers, one dining room, and eight rooms for the crew. For twenty passengers five large rooms are fitted with every modern hotel luxury and convenience, including running hot and cold water and toilet rooms, and the whole can be converted into night sleeping rooms. The kitchen, in which there will be cooking by electricity, is completely lined with aluminium.

The Zeppelin is expected to attain an average velocity of 110 kilometres at least, so that with favourable weather it is hoped to complete the journey in four to five days, which later on will be shortened to two and a half. The first trip is planned to start at the beginning of May, but in the interval many trial trips in Germany will be made to ensure that the whole apparatus and machinery function perfectly before the vessel's Transatlantic adventure begins.

THE FETISH OF EXERCISE.

Exercise is a positive fetish with many Europeans in the Far East and other fetishes it claims a regular toll of victims. One of the soundest medical men in the Straits, a man who is constitutionally adverse to making dogmatic statements, told us years ago that far more people were killed out here through indulging in too much exercise than ever died through not taking enough, and we are constantly getting illustrations of the truth of his remarks. Exercise in moderation is certainly good for almost everyone, but it needs to be taken regularly and mildly, not spasmodically and in huge doses. The person who falls in an office all the week and then on Sunday has a long swim in the sea followed by a couple of rounds of golf in the morning and three hard sets of tennis in the evening, is an ass. All he requires and all he should take is a couple of rounds of golf or the tennis and a rubber of Bridge. *Straits Echo.*

But the Keeper of those Gates of Lambeth, which are never closed, softens the challenge in its modern expression by flinging them wider open than ever. He works for a larger Reunion. He sees that the real enemies are not those of the Churches, however wide the drifts of separation may seem to fank. The gates may be deemed to flap, but it was generous, bold, and spiritual.

And how, it will certainly be asked, has the Church of England prospered during this long and busy twilight? We are told that Churches are failing everywhere; their jurisdictions derided; their sanctities discredited. And it is falsely alleged that the Church of England has deteriorated with the rest. Its comprehensive makes it suspect in one quarter; its unrepresentative character is attacked in another. It is assailed from within and without.

We have, indeed, to reckon to-day with a doublet that any or all of the Churches are effectual for the betterment of mankind. We grope in matters sacred or secular through a maze of doubts. What says what does the Archbishop with Kingley, he commends the doing of the thing that is nearest. He passed through the storms of a great war with unflinching faith. He recognises in life itself a trial, and he acts and expects others to act, as though men should endure being tried. If ever he came near to counting a phrase it was when he said of our English Collects that they were "struck from the soul of earnest men as fire from flint."

As we take leave of this kindly, wise, courteous, and conscientious Scotsman, may perhaps, recall a sentence of John Morley's: "The test of the faith of a people is to be found in the utterances of those who are its spokesmen, and in the solutions of those whom it chooses to be its chiefs."

This aphorism may be applied to the Church of England with equal honour to Randall Davidson and to the annual foundation of which he is at once guide and ennobler.

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MIXED MARRIAGES.
WILL GENEVA PRODUCE A SUPER
RACE.

GENEVA.

Will Geneva produce a super-race? This
question, says a correspondent at the
League of Nations headquarters, is
raised by the number of marriage
impending among the personnel in
two cases—English girls marrying
men of different nationalities and such
marriages are becoming frequent among
the personnel of the League Secretariat
and of the International Labour Office.

In both cases every effort has been
made to make the staff as representative
of the member States as possible, and in
point of fact they are drawn from be-
tween thirty and forty nationalities. In
every instance, however, the fluency know-
ledge of one or both of the official lan-
guages—French and English—is required,
and that more natural than that the
post should be obtained by persons hav-
ing ties with the countries where those
languages are spoken. Thus, when the
Secretariat was first set up a considerable
number of its members either came of
mixed parentage or through association
in one way or another had contracted
mixed marriages. Some had met at uni-
versities, some at the League Conference
negotiations, some in other international ac-
tivities.

Since the offices have been established
international social contacts have, of
course, increased. Apart from association
during working hours, there are various
international clubs and societies devoted
to leisure pursuits. All through the year
there are meetings, lectures, dances, ex-
cursions, games, and during the Assembly
of the League and the Annual Conference
of the Labour Organisation this social life
is broadened and intensified. The As-
sembly brings at least a thousand people to
Geneva from all parts of the world, for
whom special efforts are made to provide
social relaxation from the more serious
work of the session. Thus friendships
spring up which sometimes ripen into
closer relationship, and doubtless there
are many couples scattered about the world
who owe their first introduction to the
League in Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL CITIZENS.

Among the League Secretariat in Gene-
va I found three Englishmen married to
Frenchwomen, while other Englishmen
had Swiss, Hungarian, Polish, Belgian
and Rumanian wives respectively. I found
British girls—English, Irish and Scot-
tish—married to Spaniards (2), a Serb, a
Czech, an Italian, a Frenchman. A Swiss
and a Japanese had each married an
American, a Dane and a Dutchman had
each married a Frenchwoman, and so on.

At the League Office English girls are
married to French, Swiss, German, Swiss,
Canadian, French, and Rumanian hus-
bands. There is an Englishman with a
Swiss wife, a Frenchman with an Irish
wife, a Finn with a French wife, a Swiss
with a Russian wife, a Belgian and a
Swede had contracted Polish alliances.

The linguistic effects of these up-to-date
households are sometimes not a little in-
volved. Husband and wife in some cases
do not know one another's native tongues,
and French is usually the channel of com-
munication. One member of the Secre-
tariat, himself of mixed nationality,
speaks the official language of the office
and Russian at home.

What a fruitful field of research for the
student of ethnology! In course of time
their children will grow up and inter-
marry once more. Born of parents drawn
from among the best elements in their
respective countries of origin, they should
eventually produce a high type of inter-
national citizen, and thus the League though
not a super-State, may nevertheless pro-
duce a super-race.

MAKING CRICKET BALLS.

Will Meade writing in the Daily Mail
says:—

To the cricket-ball factory come huge
bundles of the best white cowhides,
selected for their level growth, freedom
from butchers' cuts, and fineness of
grain. They are thoroughly damped
and then staked so as to take all stretch
out of them, and afterwards dyed the
familiar red.

Only the prime parts are used. These
when sufficiently dry from the dye bath
go to the cutters, who, with the dexterity
born of long practice, soon reduce them
to small sections.

For this a thin metal pattern is placed
on the skin, and the cutter, with a sharp
pointed knife, soon has a large basket
of sections ready for the "closer".
He takes two of the sections and, with
a well waxed thread made from the finest
fish flax, closes them together by sewing
from the inside, making them into cups,
two of which, placed together later, will
become the finished cover.

Meanwhile the "quilt" makers have
been making the inside of the balls.
In the particular factory of which I write the
quilt—composed of feathers, cork, and
worsted—is made with a secret process
by trusted workmen in a private room.
When the windings are finished they are
taken to a machine and placed in cups,
where, subjected to a pressure of several
tons, they become the proper size and
shape. They are then placed in their covers,
which are taken to the weighing room.

From here they go to the seammers, who
holding them in cup-shaped receptacles,
seam them together with one row of
stitching. After this a dozen balls at a
time are placed in a tin with deer suet
and subjected to heat.

This has the effect of making the lea-
ther acquire sufficient hardness to with-
stand the tremendous blows given later
by some of our hard hitters. From the
oven the stitchers take them in-hand,
with a pricking wheel they run round the
ball, making slight marks so as to get all
the stitches of one side, and then put in
the familiar rows of sewing.

This completed, the balls are taken to
the polishers and stamper, and from him
to the packer.

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& keep fit

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the business of
life with efficiency
and success a condition of
physical fitness is of the first
importance. The difficulty
of maintaining the general
health unimpaired amidst the
stress of modern life has
never been greater than at
the present time. Even the
strongest suffer at some time
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ache, constipation, inactive
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system, strengthen the stom-
ach, improve the appetite,
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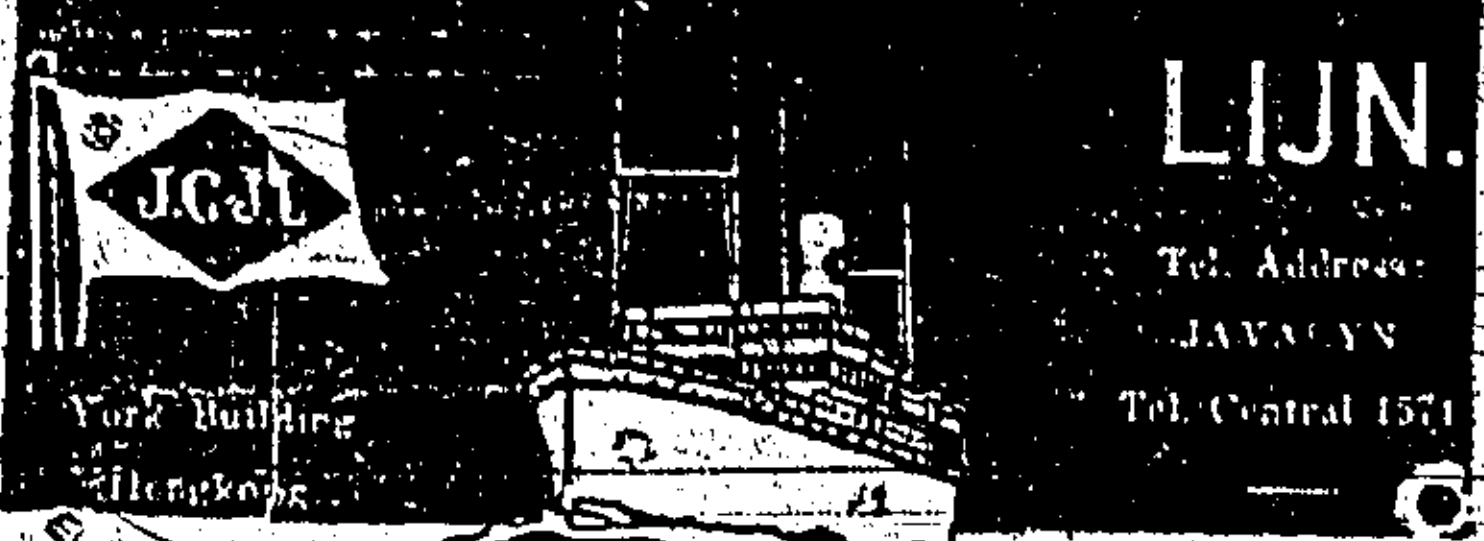
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TJIKODAS	SHANGHAI	30th "	31st "	BATAVIA
TJIKMBANG	SHANGHAI	30th "	31st "	BATAVIA
TJIKWONG	JAVA	2nd June	4th June	SHANGHAI
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JAPAN, VLADIVOSTOK, CHINA, HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE

AND
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, AND NORTH CONTINENTAL PORTS.

HOMEWARD BOUND:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen ... 19th May
S.S. "OUDERK" ... Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen ... End of June

OUTWARD BOUND:

S.S. "OUDERK" ... due Hongkong 15th May
S.S. "WESTERDIJK" ... 3rd June
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 1st July

All Steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further particulars, please apply to—

CHINA-JAVA-JAPAN- LYN.Agents,
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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "CHILE"

will be loading for BARCELONA, VALENCIA, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 18th May, 1924.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Africa" ...	5th June	10th June
M/S. "Malaya" ...	2nd July	20th July
M/S. "Annam" ...	18th "	—
M/S. "Australien" ...	4th September	—

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

JAPANESE NAVAL POLICY. BUSY BUILDING SMALLER SHIPS.

Mr. Hector C. Bywater writes in the Observer:

There is great relief in Japan, we are told, at the British Government's decision not to go on with the naval works at Singapore. The Tokyo papers have all along denounced this scheme as conflicting with the spirit of the Washington Treaty, no mention being made of the fact that Singapore is much too remote from Japan to serve as a base for aggressive operations against that country. But in view of Japan's reluctance for the spirit of the Washington compact it may not be inopportune to survey her own naval policy during the last two years.

The purpose of the Washington Conference was to effect an all-round reduction in naval armaments, not merely in capital ships and aircraft carriers though these are the only types subject to numerical restriction. Japan has loyally complied with the letter of the Treaty, while placing her own interpretation on its unwritten obligations. Previous to the Conference she was engaged in the construction of the greatest battle fleet in the world; her shipbuilding programme surpassing that of the United States both in the number of ships and their individual power. As a result of the Conference she agreed to limit all new ships to the sixteen capital ships then building or projected. This has left her with only ten dreadnoughts against twenty-two British and eighteen American vessels of equivalent type.

But battleships were not the only men-of-war which Japan was building on a lavish scale in 1921. She had besides, an imposing programme of "auxiliary" construction under way, including cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. The dimensions of this programme had been framed with due regard to the size of the future battle fleet; that is to say, the number of cruisers, destroyers, and so on, was proportionate to the requirements of the "eight-eight" fleet, which would eventually have consisted of eight battleships and eight battle cruisers. When, therefore, the "eight-eight" scheme was dropped, it was assumed that corresponding reduction would be made in the "auxiliary" programme.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

This anticipation has not been fulfilled. A certain number of small men-of-war were cancelled in the spring of 1922, involving a total reduction of 12,000 tons, but at the same time all the remaining vessels were redesigned on a basis of increased displacement and fighting power. In no other country has there been so great a volume of naval ship building since the Washington Conference as in Japan.

The following table shows the light cruisers which have been laid down since January 1922:

Yubari, 3,570 tons, begun February 1922.
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 14th.
Corjistan, British str., 2,916 tons, Capt. from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 330—Kwai Sang.
Tango Maru, Japanese str., 3,853 tons, Capt. V. Arakida, from Melbourne, with a general cargo, lying at No. 3 Kwai Sang wharf—N.Y.K.
West Laramie, American str., 3,517 tons, Capt. K. P. Olsen, from San Francisco, with a general cargo, lying at D. (A. Stancutters—Struthers & Barry.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. P. L. Lane, from Tientsin and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point wharf—J. M. & Co.
May 15th.
Bahama, Swedish str., 1,139 tons, Capt. P. O. Levan, from Delagoa Bay, with coal, lying at buoy No. A32.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from Kwang Chow, with a general cargo, lying at Kwai Sang wharf—Hong On & Co.
Hai Wing, British str., 822 tons, Capt. W. O. Pasmore, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas wharf—D. L. & Co.
Kosmo, British str., 3,103 G. Swinney, from Kwai Sang, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—Bank Leu.
Mirapora, British str., 4,129 tons, Capt. J. J. Parker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—MacKinnon Mackenzie Co.
Flad, German str., 4,237 tons, Capt. C. Parke, from Bremen, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Melchers & Co.
Song Ho, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bounampour, from Haiphong and Haibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C—M.M.
Tajima Maru, Japanese str., 4,273 tons, Capt. T. Sonoyawa, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A33—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

May 15th.
Aizawa Maru, for Keelung.
Awa Maru, for Kobe.
Chongshing, for Haibow.
Chushin, for Bangkok.
Corjistan, for Singapore.
Edda Hansen, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kosmo, for Manila.
Ironstone, for Canton.
Mirapora, for Singapore.
Persia, for Shanghai.
Flad, for Shanghai.
President Madison, for Shanghai.
Reims, for Haibow.
Shimo Maru, for Whampoa.
Shikio, for Shanghai.
Shochoo, for Canton.
Tango Maru, for Nagasaki.
Tajima Maru, for Singapore.
Yingchow, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Saura Maru* (European line), left Singapore for Hongkong on May 15th, and is expected to arrive here on the morning of May 18th.
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Genoa Maru* (Bombay line), left Singapore for Hongkong on May 15th, and is expected to arrive here on May 16th.
The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* was to leave Kobe yesterday (May 15th) at 2 p.m., and is due at Yokohama to-day (May 16th), at 10 a.m. *Seiga Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 15th inst., and sails on the 18th inst., being due at Hongkong on June 2nd.
The O.S.K. *Jiyun Maru* left Moji on the 15th inst. and will be here on the 20th.
The s.s. *Athena* (Blue Funnel Line), for Genoa, Liverpool and Glasgow, left Shanghai on the 15th inst., for this port, and is due here on the 18th. The vessel will be despatched at noon on the 20th inst.
The s.s. *Melbourne* (Blue Funnel Line), arrived at London on the 14th inst.
The s.s. *Hellenica* (Blue Funnel Line), arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Akiba Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 19th.
Alabama Maru (O.S.K.), due to-day.
Anchusa (Blue Funnel), due June 14th.
Atlas Maru (O.S.K.), due May 19th.
Atlanta Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 20th.
Avonmouth (Blue Line), due to-day.
Chantilly (M.M.), due May 26th.
Cyclops (Blue Funnel), due May 31st.
Demodocus (Blue Funnel), due June 7th.
Empress of Russia due May 20th, 8 p.m.
Hakodate Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 22nd.
Hindenburg (Hugo Stinnes), due May 20th.
Kawachi Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 19th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due May 17th 6 a.m.
Leopold (Blue Funnel), due May 23rd.
Patrick Henry (P.M.), due to-day.
Patrolus (Blue Funnel), due May 17th.
Plasy (P. & O.), due to-day.
President Hayes (Dollar Line), due June 23rd.
President Harrison (Dollar), due May 28th.
President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due May 17th.
Slane Prince due to-day.
Tango Maru, due May 21st.
Waculu (Apostol), due to-day.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
Is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
with which is incorporated
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT"

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ARRIVALS.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Akiba Maru*, on May 14th:—Mr. and Mrs. Shibata and 2 children, Mr. N. Taniyama, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchi and child, Mr. and Mrs. Towne, Mr. and Mrs. Hwa and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ames, Mrs. L. Patty, Mr. D. L. Miller, Mr. H. K. Sek, Mrs. K. Takeuchi, Mrs. K. Sera, Prof. A. Akashi, Miss S. Nishi, Miss H. Hara, Miss F. Hohl, Mr. L. D. Marvin, Mr. D. R. McCullough, Mrs. T. Taniyama, Mr. H. Fukushima, Mrs. Y. Shimada and 3 children, and Mr. G. Naridas.

Per s.s. *Tango Maru*, on May 14th:—Miss G. D. Bries, Mr. C. Doughty, Mrs. C. Doughty, Mr. M. Fda, Mrs. N. Ellis, Miss G. Ellis, Mr. H. W. Kendrick, Mrs. H. W. Kendrick, Mr. D. McAlister, Mrs. J. McAlister, Mr. E. A. R. Pope, Mrs. G. M. Pratt, Mrs. T. Pratt, Mr. G. D. B. Remy, Mr. M. Solay, Mr. F. G. Stirling, Mr. C. Skerrett-Rogers, Mrs. K. I. Skerrett-Rogers, Mrs. Ah Wang, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. C. Hichens, Mrs. S. Hanna, Miss L. Hanna, Mrs. F. H. Jabibi, Mr. R. Jabibi, Mr. B. Jabibi, Miss J. Jabibi, Mr. F. W. Weaver, Mr. W. Weaver, Mr. F. Dolzhenko, Mrs. P. Dolzhenko, Mr. K. Tsukise, Mr. I. Shimamoto, Mr. S. Sato, Mr. Chu Chu, Mr. M. Fin, Kun, Miss A. H. Crockett, Mrs. A. H. Crockett, Mr. K. Fujimoto, Mr. S. Nomura, Mr. T. Yatsukeshiro, Mr. H. Furness, Mr. T. Iwahashi, Mr. T. Nagai, Mr. N. Ngai, Mr. S. Nishiwaki, Mr. A. F. Ricketts, Mrs. N. Takeshita, Mr. A. Takeshita, Miss Y. Takeshita, Mr. O. Takahashi, Mr. G. Takahashi, Miss F. Takahashi, Miss T. Sakanishi, Mr. R. W. Ruie, Mr. J. Yamashita, Mrs. T. Yamashita, Mr. O. Hayashi, Mrs. T. Kobayashi, Miss H. Kobayashi, Mr. S. Kobayashi, Mr. A. Kobayashi, Mr. Y. Kitajima, Mrs. R. Kitajima, Mr. Y. Manabe, Mr. T. Yamaji, Mrs. C. Yamaji, Mrs. K. Ozaki, Mr. C. Okaji, Mr. K. Tshiro, Mrs. M. Iwate, Mrs. T. Mori, Mr. Y. Matsura, Mr. I. Matsura, Mr. T. Mori, Mr. K. Nakajima, Mr. H. Noji, Mr. S. Nakasato, Mr. M. Okada, Mr. S. Okumura, Mr. K. Sakaguchi, Mr. C. Shimizu, Mr. S. Shinohara, Mr. S. Taketa, Mr. R. Taketa, Mr. R. A. Ball, Mr. K. Onda, Mrs. N. Takano.

WEATHER REPORT

May 15th at 17.25—Pressure has decreased moderately over N.E. Japan. Elsewhere changes are light.
Chinook era depression continues to move eastward.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 17.25, 0.12 inch. Total since 5.14 inches, against an average of 19.5.

24 hours ending at 18 hours, May 16th is as follows:
District Forecast
S.W. to S.E. winds, moderate; generally overcast, rain.

Hong Kong to Gap Rock
South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamecks
South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 15th.		Previous On Date On Date		at at at	
Day	at	Day	at	Day	at
at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.78	29.74		
Temperature	85	78	87		
Humidity	68	64	70		
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW		
Force	4	2	4		
Weather	0	0	0		
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.12		
Highest open-air Temperature on 15th	85				
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th	76				

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 16th to 22nd, 1924.		High Water.		Low Water.	
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H.K. Standard Time.	Height.	H.K. Standard Time.	Height.
Fri.	16	7.15	0.0	0.54	12.2
		7.53	0.2	1.29	11.9
Satur.	17	7.47	0.6	1.29	11.5
		8.24	1.1	2.00	11.2
Sun.	18	8.20	1.6	2.30	11.0
		8.59	2.4	2.45	10.6
Mon.	19	10.12	3.3	3.59	10.6
		9.38	7.6	3.19	10.2
Tues.	20	11.66	4.9	4.47	9.4
		10.19	7.7	3.72	9.0
Wed.	21	11.0	4.6	4.26	8.3
		11.1	7.6	6.52	8.0

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From MANILA to HONGKONG

5 P.M., SATURDAY, MAY 24th

FROM

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NOON, THURSDAY, MAY 29th

TO

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TAIYO MARU (From Kobe, May 28th) ... 29,000 tons, May 28th
TENYO MARU ... 22,000 tons, May 29th
KOREA MARU (From Kobe, June 9th) ... 23,000 tons, June 9th
SHINYO MARU ... 29,000 tons, June 12th
SIBERIA MARU ... 29,000 tons, July 12th

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... June 4th, at 5 p.m.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... June 18th, at 5 p.m.

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HONGKONG—CALCUTTA

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S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... May 16th, 1924, at 5 p.m.

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ATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st May, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 4th June

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LYONS MARU ... Tuesday, 30th May

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Monday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Friday, 13th June

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... First half July

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU ... Friday, 23rd May

WAKASA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th May

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 29th May

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

GENOA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th May

SUVA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th May

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 20th May

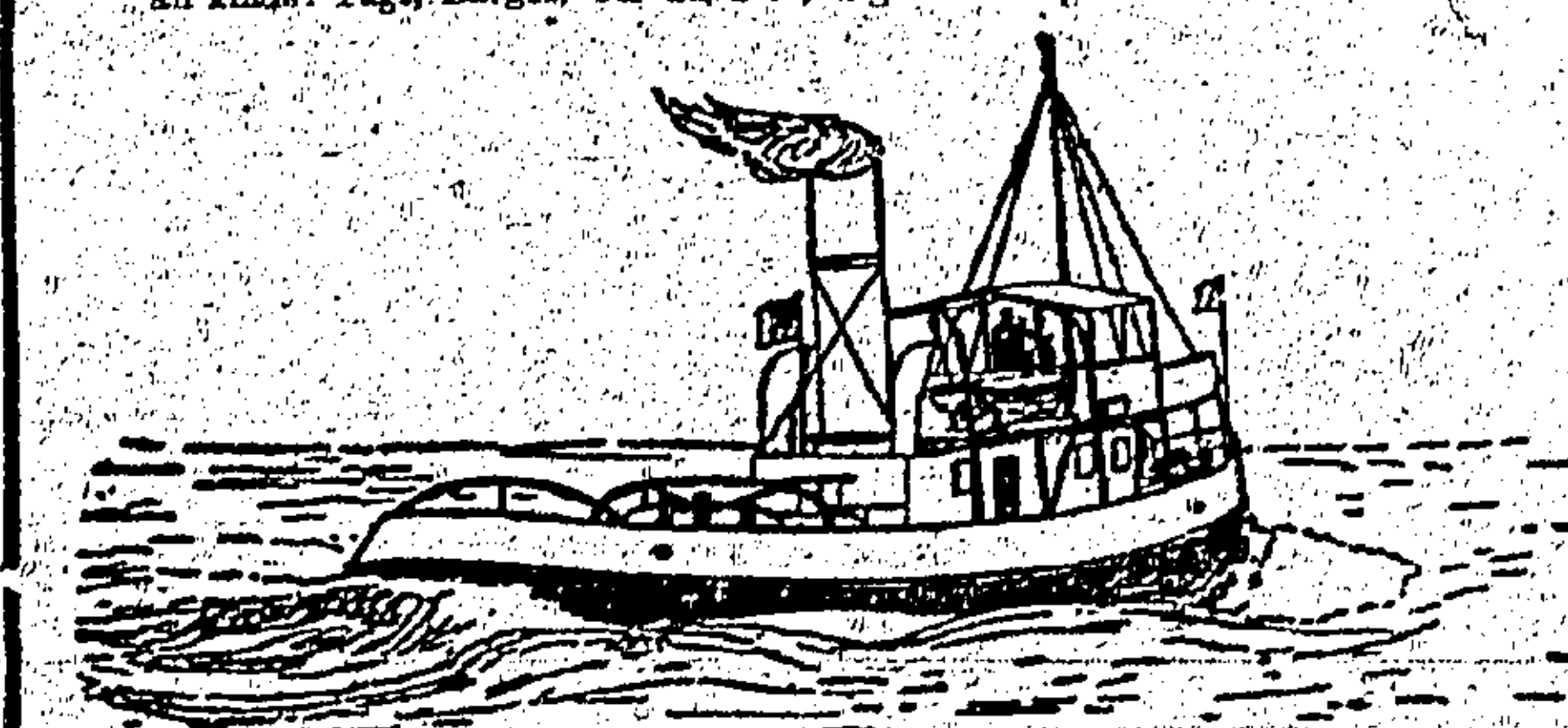
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"OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 31st May.
 "KASAMA" ... via Suez Canal ... 31st May.
 "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th June.
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Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Hongkong	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong from Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong to Marseilles
PAUL LECAT	10th Apr.	13th May	19th May
ANDRE LEBON	24th Apr.	26th May	26th June
AMBOISE	8th May	9th June	8th July
CHANTILLY	22nd May	23rd June	20th July
ANGERS			
FORBES			

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,426	17th May, Noon	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	24th May	do.
"NAGPORE"	8,223	27th May	Singapore, Colombo & B'way.
"KALPA"	8,937	31st May	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"ADIPORA"	8,474	5th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALPA"	8,474	12th June	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	14th June	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	22nd June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	28th June	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,098	12th July	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,911	28th July	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,098	5th Aug.	do.
"KALPA"	10,911	12th Aug.	do.
"KALPA"	9,118	19th Aug.	do.
"KALPA"	11,433	26th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	3rd Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	17th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,911	24th Nov.	do.
"KARMA"	9,098	1st Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	8th Dec.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	8,949	10th May	Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
"TORILLA"	8,205	13th June	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	18th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	28th May	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd July	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday

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 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for South America and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"SICILIA"	8,813	16th May, Noon	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	15th May, 5 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILLA"	8,205	24th May	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th May	Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th June	do.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	11th June	Shanghai.
"KARMA"	9,098	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	11,411	27th June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	10th July	Shanghai.
"DEVANHA"	8,098	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANUVA"	10,911	22nd July	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALPA"	9,118	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	11,433	12th Aug.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,911	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,098	1st Nov.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANUVA"	10,911	23rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MAURITANIA"	11,433	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 16th May, D.L.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 16th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENSIN	"CHENGTHU"	On 17th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANOHOW"	On 17th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 18th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 18th May, 2 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 20th May, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 20th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENKANG"	On 21st May, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st May, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 21st May, 2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENSIN	"CHUNGKING"	On 22nd May, 2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 25th May, 2 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 27th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALAN"	On 27th May, 2 p.m.

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